The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5751. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

A Train Driven Through a Trestle Fifty Feet High.

Twenty-one Bodies Taken From the Wreck.

A Schooner Cut in Two and Four Lives Lost.

Another Steamer Sent in Search of the City of Boston.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Mail Train on the Mississippi Central Run Through a Trestle—Fifteen Bodies Taken from the Wreck—The Railroad Officials Reticent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—A painful rumor prevailed here last night that a fearful accident had occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad during the afternoon, attended with great loss of life. A telegram was sent to Water Valley, but it is supposed the railroad officials would not permit the operator to communicate anything, at least, nothing could be learned from there. Passengers from Grenada this morning confirm the report. They say that the regular mail train, when three miles below Oxford, yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestle, smashing the baggage express and four passenger cars, and killing and wounding a large number of persons. At last accounts, twelve bodies had been taken from the wreck, including those of Mr. McDonald, the roadmaster, and two ladies, names unknown. A. J. McConico, Treasurer of the road, and his son, Samuel B., were fatally injured. No other names could be learned. The excursion train from Louisville, with delegates, general freight agents and others, failed to connect at Humboldt, else the loss of life would have been fearful. Passengers report that while sleeping on the northward bound train last night it ran off the track on the trestle near West's Station and turned on its side, but fortunately did not go over. Full particulars of the Oxford disaster were telegraphed for last night, but no answer was returned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Another report from Oxford states that Mr. McConico, his son and Conductor Adams was instantly killed. Colonel Samuel Tate, President of the road, had his leg broken. Fifteen bodies have been taken from the wreck. The bottom of the wreck has not been reached. No telegrams in reference to the matter have been received yet. The arrival of the 3:30 train on the Charleston road is anxiously looked for, when full particulars will doubtless be received. It is well known that the excursion train was behind the il-fated mail train.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Twenty-one Lives Known to be Lost—The Killed Chiefly Laborers Going to Texas.

OXFORD, Miss., Feb. 26.—A fearful accident occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the regular morning train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for New-Orleans. The train, leaving Humboldt behind time, approached Buckner's Trestle, which is forty feet high and over a ravine, at a high speed. The engine crossed safely, but the rest of the train ran off the track, crushing the trestle and completely wrecking the baggage, mail, express and three passenger cars. The cause of the accident is believed to have been the unsound condition of the trestle timbers, which permitted the rail to slip out of place and thus switch off the cars, which crashed through the trestle and plunged into the ditch. Every car was utterly demolished. The baggage, mail and express freight broke loose, and was scattered on the sides of the ravine into which the train plunged. The first and second passenger cars were shattered to pieces. The remaining passenger car kept its place on the track, while its forward end rested on the wreck of the second car in the ravine at an inclination of fifty degrees. Two women, four children, twelve white and three colored persons, are known to have been killed, and, it is feared, some others. Among the killed was Colonel Speers, a planter, residing fourteen miles from Jackson, who was returning from Chicago with thirty laborers; also Mr. S. C. Moorhouse, of Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Duncan K. Farrell, who had just arrived from Scotland, *via* New-York, and J. McDonald, Supervisor of the southern end of the road. The names of the others could not be ascertained, but they are believed all to have been from the West and South. Among the injured was Miss Aggy Elliott, of New-York, who was fastened an hour in the wreck by the side of five men, who were killed; but she was rescued without apparent injury, except a badly crushed hand. Colonel Sam. Tate, President of the road, was nearly suffocated by a pile of passengers thrown upon him in the wreck; but he is now comfortable. One man's leg was badly broken, another's knee was crushed; many were cut and bruised, and three or four are suffering from severe internal injuries. A special train from Louisville was only half an hour behind the wrecked train, with a large party of Northern and Western railroad men, accompanied by ladies, and a few passengers, including John E. Russell and wife, Mr. J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press, and his wife, of New-York, and Mr. Gorren, of New-Orleans. The party are all safe, and assisted in succoring the victims of the wreck. The wounded were chiefly brought to Oxford, where the citizens proffer every assistance possible. Mr. H. C. McCarty, of Pulaski, N. Y., mail agent of the train, was slightly hurt, but declined medical aid. The southward bound passengers will proceed to-day.

Another Account—The Killed Chiefly Emigrants to Texas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Ledger*, from Oxford, Miss., says seventeen persons were killed by the railroad accident; among whom were Colonel Spears, of Brandon, Miss., Mr. McDonald, road master, two ladies and two children, names unknown. The remainder of the killed, with few exceptions, were emigrants *en route* to Texas. Fourteen or fifteen passengers were wounded, several fatally. Mr. McDonald's body was horribly mangled and hardly recognizable. The train, with the exception of the engine, is a complete wreck. Richard Busteed, son of Wm. H. Busteed, of New-York, is also among the injured.

A Salem, Mass., Ex-Postmaster in Trouble—Concealing Property in Bankruptcy.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—William W. Lander, of Salem, was arrested to-day on the charge of misappropriation of $6,000 in funds belonging to the United States while Postmaster at Salem. He was brought before Commissioner Hallett and gave bail for trial....Hugh Clark, of Randolph, lately convicted on a charge of concealing property from his creditors in bankruptcy, was sentenced to-day to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Dedham Jail.

RUN DOWN AND SUNK.

A Schooner Cut in Two off Watch Hill, R. I.—Four Lives Lost.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—The schooner *Benjamin Butler*, Captain Fowler, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, was run down and sunk off Watch Hill, at 1 A. M. Friday. The vessel was cut in two and went down instantly. Four men were lost—Captain Fowler, Joseph Northrup, James McKenzie and the colored cook named Amos Malbone. The mate, George Northrup, was picked up by the steamer *Thetis*, after being in the water half an hour, and was not restored to consciousness for several hours. The lost men, except the cook, belonged in Wickford, in this State. The wind was blowing a gale at the time of the disaster. It is thought the schooner's lights were obstructed by ice. Her cargo of coal belonged to Manchester, Hopkins & Co., of this city, and, with the vessel, was uninsured.

EUROPE.

The Steamer City of Boston—A Hope—The Tory Leader in the British House of Lords—The French Emperor and His Ministry—Spanish Politics—The Duke of Montpensier.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—The agents of the steamship *City of Boston* have sent the steamship *City of Durham* to cruise off the Madeira Islands, in the hope something may be learned of the missing steamer. Captain Judkins, of the steamship *Scotia*, thinks the *City of Boston* is off the coast of Ireland, encountering the head winds which are now prevailing. The opinion of all old sailors is that she is disabled, and is making for port under sail.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Duke of Richmond has accepted the Tory leadership in the House of Lords....Another splendid game of billiards was played at the Corn Exchange at Aylesbury, thirty-eight miles from this city, last evening, between W. Cook, Jr., and W. Dufton. Cook gave his opponent 200 points in a game of 1,000, and made the unexampled run of 139 spot strokes, winning easily....A strike is imminent among the operatives of the cotton mills at Bolton....In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Convention of the Chambers of Commerce, a bill will soon be brought before Parliament for legalizing the sale of all cereals by weight....The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this morning, in referring to the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, says that though General Washington was a man of narrow views, neither wise nor acute, yet he would be lost—astounded—at the spectacle of affairs at the American National Capital now.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—It is said that the Emperor is dissatisfied with his Cabinet, on account of its inability to reconcile the opposite parties in the Corps Legislatif, and its tendency to extreme measures not sanctioned by the majority, as instanced in the vote on the question of supporting official candidates for the Chamber....There was a demonstration on the part of the conscripts at Lyons on Thursday, but the troubles were suppressed without bloodshed....Archbishop de Boland, of Lyons, is dead....Two more editors have been arrested for publishing false news.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The struggle between the Church and the Revolutionary parties is becoming more itensified. The debate on the proposition to prosecute the Archbishop of Santiago for treason threatens to consume the entire session of the Convention....The Duke of Montpensier, in reply to repeated newspaper articles, demanding a definition of his position, to-day publishes a letter in one of the leading journals, wherein he says he has not been, and is not now, a pretender to the throne; that in all things he will follow the will of the Cortes; that he is in no way compromised to any political party; that he is satisfied to be a Spanish citizen, and that he longs for a definite Constitution for Spain....There have been some Carlist disturbances recently at Carcelen, near Albacete, but they were suppressed in all cases by the civil guards.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Still in the Field—A "Hope" Entertained of Cutting off his Retreat.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—The regular mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro arrived here at a late hour yesterday. The news from the seat of war is quite important. General Lopez had been forced to evacuate Passadero, abandoning his sick and wounded. He moved towards Benacora. At the last accounts the Count D'Eu was moving across the Alpa River in the hope of intercepting Lopez's retreat.

CUBA.

The Insurgents' Account of the Winter Campaign—A Disastrous Spanish Failure—The Unarmed Cubans Clamorous to Attack.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25.—Colonel Varona transmits the following information to the Cuban Junta in New-York: The Spanish Winter campaign came to a disastrous end at Najasa, Cuba, on the 28th of January. The Spanish retreated to the towns. Delegations from the unarmed classes of the Cuban Army are begging for arms to attack the towns. Cespedes has appointed General Quesada and Colonel Adolf Varona to an important foreign mission. They sailed from Cuba in the midst of the enemy's cruisers. They arrived at Nassau, and are now at Jacksonville, and will be in New-York some time between the 26th inst. and the 1st of March.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Telegraphic communication has been established between Havana and Ciego de Avila. In the Cinco Villas district operations against insurgent bands are exceedingly active.

State Legislatures—Maine—The Virginia Enabling Bill—Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Barker presented a resolution providing for a recess from March 10 to April 20, which was amended and laid on the table. In the Senate the resolution for the payment of the debts of the State contracted prior to Feb. 25, 1862, was tabled.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—The House has passed the Enabling bill. This legalizes the acts of military appointees in office since the State was admitted, and provides that the places shall be filled by appointments by the Governor. When passed by the Senate the bill will furnish the State with new officers as soon as they can be appointed by the Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The Legislature passed a bill incorporating the Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company. They ask nothing but the right of way.

The Dr. Schoeppe Case—An Effort to Reopen the Case—Taxation of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—In the Supreme Court this morning, George Northrop, Esq., asked the Court if they would pass upon a motion to bring back the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, to be reviewed upon the law and evidence as provided by the recent statute enacted with special reference to this case. Justice Read, presiding, said that since the writ of error had been heard and judgment given upon it before the act was passed, and the record had been remitted to the Court below before the application was made, he did not see how the case could again be brought into this Court, unless by a new writ. Mr. Northrop said he was not aware of the condition in which the record stood, but would see if steps could not be taken in accordance with the suggestions of the Court....A case was argued in the Supreme Court this morning testing the validity of the tax upon bank stock, imposed by the act of Assembly of Dec. 22, 1869. A Mr. Pleisch, being owner of bank stock, prays for an injunction to restrain the Auditor-General from collecting the tax, upon the ground that the rate is higher than that allowed by the act of Congress which permits the State to levy tax upon moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, and which regulates all State legislation upon the subject. The matter was argued and held under advisement.

THE WEST.

Another Indian Raid—A White Man Killed and Scalped—A Case to Force a Debtor into Bankruptcy.

LARAMIE CITY, Feb. 26.—Seventeen Indians attacked a ranch yesterday at Pine Bluffs, belonging to a man named Tracy, and drove off forty head of cattle and four horses. A party of men went in pursuit and recovered the cattle, but were again attacked by the Indians, who captured the cattle and killed one of the men, named Albert Root, whom they scalped and mutilated in a shocking manner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Horace B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, have applied to the United States District Court to force Francis Hofkemeyer, a carpet dealer of this city, into bankruptcy. They allege that Hofkemeyer's insolvent indebtedness is over $63,000, and he has only forty per cent. assets; also, that he has sold a large portion of his stock and applied the proceeds to satisfy the demands of his particular friends, leaving indebtedness amounting to over $50,000 unpaid.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Loaded teams cross the Hudson at Castleton to-day. Large gangs of men have commenced cutting ice. The prevailing cold weather inspires icemen with hope, and laborers are being hired rapidly.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—While playing upon a fire in Charlestown last night, the steam fire engine *Howard* exploded her boiler, breaking the leg of Isaac W. Brackett, foreman, in three places, with other severe injuries; also, injuring Albert Smith, engineer, and scalding several persons near it.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—The trial of Dr. David McDaniels, of Barrington, for procuring an abortion, resulted last night in a disagreement of the jury. The defendant is a leading physician in the county, and the case has caused great public interest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A young man named Charles E. Rowan, confidential bookkeeper in the commission house of C. Hinckley & Co., has absconded, taking with him United States bonds valued at $6,000 and $2,000 in cash.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The *Picayune* says Mr. H. Lockett shot and mortally wounded Captain Howe on the steamboat *Kate Kierney*, at Alexandria, on Thursday....The Central Republican Club elected a number of honorary members last night, among them President Grant, Vice-President Colfax and Hons. Messrs. Boutwell, Sheldon, and Durant, of Louisiana. The names of Senators Kellogg and Harris were proposed but not accepted.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—Jno. W. Gereson, ex-Federal General of Fenian notoriety, was brought here to-night from West Virginia, on a requisition from Governor Walker, charged with obtaining money by representing himself to be a revenue officer in York County in this State.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES.

Discussion in the Dominion Parliament—A Significant Letter Read—The New Bill of Rights.

In the Dominion Parliament, on Monday, Mr. Howe spoke at length of his visit to the Red River country, and defended his course while there, saying that he did all he possibly could to allay the uneasy feelings of the people, and that he thought when he left that Mr. McDougall would receive an address of welcome on his arrival. Mr. McDougall replied, and said that he met Mr. Howe on the way up to the Territory, and in a ten-minutes' talk they chaffed each other about the cold climate, but Mr. Howe "never told him a single word of the troubles he knew were ahead." Mr. McDougall also read the following letter he had just received from Mr. Provencher:

PEMBINA, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

SIR: According to the last information received here the position is very critical at Fort Garry. Riel is more powerful than ever, and his orders are the only laws enforced. Nobody is allowed to go out of the fort without his permission, and when he is absent or engaged they must wait. The council is now engaged in a discussion with Mr. Smith on the new Bill of Rights, composed of twenty articles, and in the interest of freedom of speech. Mr. Smith is kept a prisoner, so is De Salaberry; but for what reason I don't know. Perhaps as a hostage. I believe that the discussion will last two or three weeks more. Soldiers are more numerous than ever, mostly living on pemican, tea, sugar and rum taken from the stores of Schultz and the Company. No more talk about the pledge. It will be interesting for you to know that the gate at the fort is guarded by an American citizen, and that two other American citizens were sent after Schultz to rearrest him, but without success. So much for the Neutrality laws.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Saturday last contains the full text of the Bill of Rights as finally adopted by the Convention, after its submission by Mr. Riel on behalf of the Committee. The first article is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That in view of the present exceptional position of the Northwest, duties upon goods imported into the country shall continue as at present, (except in the case of spirituous liquors,) for three years, and for such further time as may elapse until there be uninterrupted railroad communication between Red River Settlement and St. Paul, and also steam communication between Red River Settlement and Lake Superior.

In the course of the debate on this article the Chairman remarked that the offer of Canada to exempt Red River from duties for two years should be accepted, but one of the members replied that that was a compulsory offer, and he did not think that, in their present independent state, Canada was in a condition to dictate to them.

Other articles provide that while the country remains a territory of the Dominion, there shall be no direct taxation unless by the local legislature for local purposes, and that all military, civil and other public expenses in connection with the General Government shall be met by the Dominion.

It is also provided that the country, while its expenses are borne by Canada, shall be governed by a Lieutenant-Governor from Canada and a Legislature, three members of which, being heads of departments, shall be nominated by the Governor-General of Canada; but that, after this exceptional period is passed, it shall be governed, as regards its local affairs, by a Legislature chosen by the people and a Ministry responsible to them, under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of Canada. Other articles, some of which make important American innovations on the British Colonial system, are these:

ART. 7. That while the Northwest remains a Territory the Legislature have a right to pass all laws local to the Territory, over the veto of the Lieutenant-Governor by a two-thirds vote.

ART. 8. A Homestead and Preëmption law.

ART. 11. That there shall be guaranteed uninterrupted steam communication to Lake Superior within five years, and also the establishment by rail of a connection with the American railway as soon as it reaches the international line.

ART. 16. Until the population of the country entitle us to more, we have three representatives in the Canadian Parliament, one in the Senate, and two in the Legislative Assembly.

ART. 17. That all the properties, rights and privileges, as hitherto enjoyed by us, be respected, and that the recognition and arrangement of local customs, usages and privileges, be made under the control of the local Legislature.

A New-Jersey Lawsuit.

Yesterday a Justice of the Peace of Hudson City, named Thomas W. Mayes, instituted a suit before Justice Dwyer, at Guttenburg, to recover $15, for procuring for the son of Mrs. Clarke the position of lamp lighter, $30 for the storage of some deeds and a watch, and $5 for a map. Mrs. Clarke has instituted a cross suit to obtain her pay for washing fifty-four dozen pieces for the Justice, restoring decayed underclothing, and making his bed once, for which latter service she charges $1. The old lady demanded that the case be tried by a jury of twelve good and true men, but it will not come up till next week. It may be here remarked that the venerable litigant not long since had a misunderstanding in Hudson City, which resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Clarke on a charge of slandering the representative of justice, but the latter failed to prosecute her, and the original charge was withdrawn.

WASHINGTON.

Committee Meetings—Forthcoming Report on the Gold Conspiracy—The Postal Telegraph Scheme—Argument in its Favor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Both Houses of Congress having adjourned until Monday, there was nothing of interest at the Capitol to-day. Several of the Committees held sessions, among them the Banking and Currency, who finished their report on the gold investigation. The Military Committee were engaged on a contumacious witness, and the Senate Post Office Committee were hearing what could be said on the subject of postal telegraphs. The members were generally in the Departments or at the White House, while many of those from the districts near by have run home for a day's absence.

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

The report on the gold panic investigation was finally finished in Committee to-day, and will be presented to the House on Monday with the evidence in the case. The report covers upward of eighty pages of cap paper and is very full. The recommendations of the Committee in respect to legislation on the subject have not transpired. The Democratic members of the Committee are reported as threatening to present a minority report. On what ground this intention rests it is difficult to tell, since they have expressed their opinion in Committee that there is nothing whatever, either directly or indirectly, to connect the President or any of his household with the transactions of the leaders of the movement.

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

The cadet investigation did not make much progress to-day. Mr. Haldane, of New-York, who has proven a rather refractory witness, was again on the stand, but did not give much satisfaction. He admits having paid $2,000 for the appointment of his son by Mr. A. Golladay, but avers most positively that Mr. Golladay never received any of it. How he knows this does not appear.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

The Senate Postal Committee held a long session to-day, when they heard further arguments from Mr. Hubbard in favor of the postal telegraph system, and from Mr. Orton against it. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Hubbard's argument in reply to Mr. Orton:

There are, he said, two telegraph systems in operation, the governmental and the corporate, the latter in America, the former in Europe. A comparison of the two exhibits the following results: In twenty-one States of Europe, 394,793 miles of wire have cost $41,300,597 gold, or $47,900,000 currency. In this country 4,584 miles of wire have cost the Western Union Telegraph Company $48,000,000. Four miles under the Governmental system cost no more than one mile under the corporate. In twenty-one States in Europe 29,338,000 messages were transmitted at a cost of $11,596,000 in gold, $13,567,300 in currency. In this country $8,904,770 messages were sent for $5,738,627. Average rates abroad 45 cents; in this country 71 cents per message. The business in Europe is done at a profit, even where the rates are the lowest. Mr. Orton says the rates in this country are cheaper by the mile than abroad. This may be true, but as distance is not one of the essential elements of the cost, any comparison based on such an estimate is fallacious. The office expenses, the operators, clerks, salaries, and at least 75 per cent of the operating expenses are the same, whether the message is transmitted fifty or one thousand miles. The telegraph is used more to-day in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Netherlands than in this country, while the telegraph is used less by the population living more than 250 miles from New-York than by the inhabitants of the remaining European States. The adoption of the postal system will reduce the rates in the average fifty per cent. Mr. Orton contends that this reduction cannot be made without incurring a loss to be borne by the Company or the Post Office Department. The experience of Europe proves that, upon a like reduction, the business increased over 100 per cent., while the expenses increased only twenty-five per cent. The length of the telegrams is increased, and the receipts from this cause are increased to an amount nearly equal to the increased expenses. In Switzerland the rates were reduced from one franc to half a franc January, 1868, and the net profits were reduced only 2,000 francs. The same result will undoubtedly take place in this country. A great saving of expense will also be made by uniting the telegraph with the Post Office without any corresponding increase in the expense of that Department. New kinds of business will be created by the reduction in rates, which will use the wires at the hours when they have little to do. When the telegraph becomes an ordinary means of communication with reduced night rates the night business will be larger than the day business. The question is, whether the rates are yet low enough to secure this business. If not, a further reduction must be made. Mr. Orton speaks of the injustice of incorporating the Postal Telegraph Company, while he admits that the Western Union Telegraph Company were so favorably impressed with its provisions as to hesitate for a long time before deciding to oppose it, and that this plan is preferable to the Governmental system of General Washburn. The telegraph companies have all agreed to sell their lines to the Government for postal wires, at an appraised value. The Government by this bill designate the Postal Company as their agents to purchase their property in the manner agreed upon by the companies. The postal system is in perfect harmony with the present postal service. The prepaid telegram and letter will each be received by the same clerk, handed to the operator or railroad employe to be transmitted under a contract to its place of destination, there to be delivered by the same Post Office clerk and messenger. It establishes no new bureau or department of Government. It simply extends the operations of the Post Office, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of letters by telegraph at certain fixed rates. Through the operation of the postal system the telegraph now confined to the rich and to bankers, brokers, grain dealers and speculators, will be brought within the reach of all and made the ordinary means of communication.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DISABILITIES BILL.

In the confusion attending the admission of Senator Revels to a seat yesterday, Senator Wilson withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill removing political disabilities from about three thousand persons in the South. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

GENERAL BUTLER'S FRIENDS.

In accordance with the published notice, a meeting of the friends of General B. F. Butler was held at Union League Hall to-night. Remarks were made, the orators speaking in eulogistic terms of that gentleman, and as having by a company of Massachusetts troops, hitherto, at the beginning of the war, saved the Government. One of them remarked that though but few persons were there present, this was only the beginning of a movement to elect Mr. Butler to the Presidency. Another said, while he admired Mr. Butler he thought this movement premature, and would do him more harm than good. A few colored persons were present, and a band of the same race played during the intervals of the speeching. A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to Mr. Butler for his services in the army and out of the army, and in Congress and out of Congress. His friends then proceeded to his residence for the purpose of serenading him.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. H. C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, met by invitation and appointment the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning, and addressed them at length on post-office affairs, urging the following points:

First—The total abolition of the franking privilege. Second—Reducing letter postage to two cents, to be followed soon by a further reduction to one cent. Third—Continuance of free deliverance in all large cities. Fourth—Reduction of newspaper postage to ten cents per annum, one-half to be paid semi-annually in advance; the Postmaster to bind himself by oath, under penalty of $100 for each violation of the law, not to deliver a single paper unless said postage is thus paid in advance or at the subscriber's option one cent in advance collected for each single paper before delivered. Fifth—Transient newspapers to be prepaid one cent each, but not over four ounces. Sixth—All papers to actual subscribers from whom a distinctly published subscription price has not been received, to be charged at transient rates. Seventh—The reduction of postage on printed circulars to one cent, with the privilege of being addressed in writing on the circular.

Mr. Bowen stated distinctly that in his opinion the people of the country demanded the abolition of the franking privilege and a reduction in the rates of postage; that they would put a double interpretation on the refusal of the Senate to concur with the House in the abolition of the franking privilege, viz.: that the Senate were not in favor of reducing the expenses of the Government and were not in favor of cheap postage. The Committee heard patiently all that was said, and thanked the gentleman for the statements and facts presented, and two or three of them intimated that they were in favor of most, if not all, the changes proposed. Mr. Bowen, in the evening, had a second longer interview than the first with the Postmaster-General, urging the same points made before the Senate Committee. Mr. Creswell said plainly and very emphatically that he should do all in his power to abolish franking. That done, the way would be open, in his judgment, for a reduction in the rates of postage.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $524,700.

Shipments.

To the depository at Baltimore	$50,000
To the depository at Pittsburg	25,000
To national banks	92,000
Total	$167,000
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	$342,398,350
For public deposits	17,808,800
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	196,747
Total amount burned	20,548,190
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	293,830
Total amount issued therefor	20,382,380
Balance due for mutilated notes	165,819
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,674,354
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	326,969

EXECUTION IN COLORADO.

A Negro Hanged at Central City for a Murder Committed Two Years Ago.

From the Central City (Col.) Register, Feb. 19.

The criminal George Smith paid the final penalty of the law yesterday by being hung by the neck till he was dead. On the night of the 15th day of February, 1868, in company with his partner, he entered the house of Mr. Wm. Hamblin, in Quartz Valley, quarreled with him, killed him, and threw him into a mine. The partner received a fatal shot before he was arrested. Smith was tried at the May Term of the Court, and sentenced to be hung in August. Some of his friends thought he had not had a fair trial, and obtained an order postponing the execution until the case could be heard on a writ of error, claiming error in the instructions allowed by the Court on trial at the instance of the prosecution. The charge of error was heard, but the Court held that as no exceptions had been made by the defence, the writ could not be allowed and no new trial granted. His friends then went to work to secure a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. The Governor informed them that if Judge Hallet, who had tried the case and knew all the facts of the trial and testimony, would recommend a commutation, he would grant it. Judge Hallet refused to recommend the commutation, on the ground that whether there had been error or not, the testimony was sufficient to convict, and would have been on a new trial. He claimed that the sentence of death was as just as the law which provided the death penalty for murder. The commutation was consequently refused.

Knowing that his doom was finally certain, Smith naturally became anxious for the future. Rev. Mr. Adams and Mr. Van Deren were constant in their kindly attentions to his spiritual welfare, and he expressed a hope that he had been forgiven on high. In the morning Father Raverdy, who had called before, baptised him and administered the sacrament to him. At 9 o'clock a crowd, anxious to see the execution, began to gather on the street. At 11 o'clock the prisoner, with a firm step, came from the prison and took his seat in the back, surrounded by a guard, and attended by Father Raverdy, who attended him to the scaffold on Casto Mountain. As the last prayer was being read the criminal showed signs of fear, but recovered himself before the prayer was over, kissed the crucifix, and calmly, and without a word to the bystanders, awaited the preparations. He fell some six inches more than his own height, and though the knot retained its position, his neck was not dislocated. After hanging fifteen minutes, the body was pronounced dead by the attending physicians. It was permitted to hang ten minutes longer, and was then cut down, placed in a plain coffin and buried a few feet away.

An execution is always revolting to the better feelings of our nature, even though performed within an inclosure which excludes the public gaze. This was doubly so, because it was public and because a crowd, among whom were a few females, attended. The levity exhibited by some of the lookers on showed how low humanity may become debased.

Curious Effect of an Earthquake in Maine.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Feb. 23.

A singular phenomenon occurred last week, in the field of John Gould, Jr., in Lisbon. A loud noise was heard in the vicinity, on the same day the shock of earthquake was experienced at Richmond. People rushed out of doors and looked around to discover the cause of the noise, but nothing unusual was to be seen. Since then it has been found that a large mass of earth has been lifted from its place, in Mr. Gould's field, by some unknown power—unless the earthquake may have had some connection with it. The earth removed is nearly in the form of a parallelogram on the surface. It is about twelve feet long and four wide, and is fully a foot thick, or to the depth of the frost. It is as regular, and the corners as well defined, as though cut by a saw, and was thrown out, apparently, by some tremendous power exerted on all parts alike, as it was deposited, "right side up," half its width from the place it formerly occupied. The ground on one side of the hole is puffed up about six inches to the rising land, about a rod distant.

Valuable Railroad Mortgage Recorded in Maryland.

From the Towsontown (Md.) Journal.

There has been left for record in the Clerk's office in this place a very valuable mortgage, the United States stamps upon which amount to $3,872. It is given from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to John W. Garrett, John Hopkins and James Tinker, of New-York City, trustees for the bondholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to Baring Brothers & Co., agents for the bondholders in London. The amount of the mortgage is £800,000 sterling, which at $4 84 of American gold would be $3,872,000 in gold in London; which, if ten per cent. be added for cost of exchange, would amount to $4,759,200 in gold in London. If this amount is reduced to United States currency at twenty-two it would amount to $5,806,224. This mortgage is required to be recorded in six counties in Maryland, and also in thirteen counties in Virginia, in every county through which the road passes, as well as in the City of Baltimore.

How Light is Converted into Thought—A Lecture by Dr. Herman Knapp.

Dr. Herman Knapp, formerly Professor of Medicine at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and now Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, in East Twelfth-street, in this City, delivered a lecture, last evening, on "Light and Vision, or, especially, How Light is Converted into Thought" in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The hall was completely filled with listeners, both ladies and gentlemen, and the lecture was a masterpiece of learning. The lecturer made a few introductory remarks in favor of popular lectures on scientific subjects of science, and then entered elaborately into his subject.

The modern theory of sight was given in the following words: "The mind is in intercourse with the outward world by means of a pictorial language photographed upon the retina of the eye. It has learned in early youth by habit and the coöperation of other senses than that of sight, to read this pictorial language according to a certain law, that of the projection of the retina, by which every point of the miniature panorama on the retina is referred to an object point lying on the opposite side in the real landscape." This sentence, the lecturer said, expressed in brief the opinion entertained by the most advanced natural philosophers of the present time regarding the art of vision.

The opthalmascope was exhibited to the audience, which is a simple instrument, by which the interior structure of the membranes of the eye could be seen.

At the close he spoke of the transformation of light at the retina into nervous fluid, then transmitted to the brain, and there ultimately converted into thought.

Personal.

A serious accident has befallen Mr. John G. Saxe, the poet. A telegram received from Albany brings the information that he has fallen and broken his arm. This will necessitate a postponement of his lecture, which was to have been given in the Berean Baptist Church, in this City, on Tuesday next.

ALBANY.

The Canals Once More—Growing Wisdom—The Susquehanna Railroad—The Democratic Fight—Executive Session—Canal Appropriations—Burns on Cruelty to Animals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

The feature of the day's proceedings in the House was a spirited debate on that interminable subject, the canals. It came up in this wise: Some days since Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, introduced resolutions directing a memorial to Congress to be prepared in favor of the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Bennett, member from the Buffalo District. This bill, in brief, provides for a national appropriation to pay off our canal debt, when the tolls can be reduced so as almost to make the canals free. This morning Mr. Alvord called up the resolutions, which provided, also, that a select joint Committee prepare the memorial. Mr. Fields, of New-York, at once made opposition to the reference, and moved that they be referred to the Standing Committee for an opinion as to whether the proposition in Congress referred to was such as the State of New-York ought to indorse. This opened the debate, Mr. Alvord having previously made a set speech in favor of the proposition, and showing the necessity for some such action. In the course of the debate Mr. Fields made a remark which was construed into meaning that Messrs. Alvord and Littlejohn, the Republican leaders in the House, sought to make a little political capital out of the matter, and that Democrats should be wary how they were made use of for that purpose. The fact is, the handsome manner in which the Republicans took the wind out of the sails of the Democratic Party in the matter of paying the ante-war debt of the State in gold, was a lesson to the leaders not to be caught in a similar way again. Hence both Fields and Jacobs threw themselves into this debate with more spirit and energy than they have shown on any other subject that has as yet come before the House. Notwithstanding the protestations of Messrs. Littlejohn, Alvord and Selkreg that there was not, that there could not be, anything partisan in the matter; that it was one solely looking to the interests of the State; that it was the imperative duty of every citizen of this State, and especially that of the Legislature, to do everything possible, inside the Constitution, to reduce the tolls on the canals; that the carrying trade for the great West might not be diverted to other and rival channels—notwithstanding all they could say, yet the Democrats could not see any good reason for promptly—hastily, they called it—affirming that proposition. Therefore, instead of allowing the resolution to be adopted as was the ante-war debt, gold-paying resolution against the opposition of the Democratic leaders, they succeeded in referring it to the Canal Committee for an opinion.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The transfer of this railroad to the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, under a perpetual lease for seven per cent. interest on the capital stock, and the payment of the interest on the bonds, appears to give general satisfaction in this city, which, in fact, has the most interest in the matter. It is even said to meet with the approval of Fisk & Gould, who have fought so hard to get control of the road, as a right arm to the Erie. Mr. Littlejohn, who is at the head of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road, appeared to be pleased also. He has been in consultation with the officers of the leasing Company, and he has made such arrangements with them as will enable his road to increase its business at least 160,000 tons per annum, in the way of transporting coal northward through the State, and come in direct competition with the Great Delaware and Lackawana Company at Oswego. He is also promised a pro rata schedule in the transportation of flour and grain from Oswego to Albany, which will prove of great advantage generally, notwithstanding that the distance will be about forty miles further by his road than by the Central. It will be remembered that the Midland strikes the Susquehanna at Sidney, about half way between here and Binghamton. So we see some great additions are about to be made to the capacity of our State railway system.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHT.

There are all sorts of reports concerning the fight that has been going on in the Democratic Party as represented in the Legislature, or rather the New-York part of it. One report says the so-called "Tammany Ring"—that is, the leading sachems—are ready to concede anything, provided opposition to certain measures and appointments are voted for. Another is, that the country Democracy have determined to sternly rebuke those who are making the fight and throwing the responsibility upon them, and will let things take their course. As an indication that harmony is restored, there are those who cite the proceedings in Executive Session.

THE DEMOCRATIC RAINBOW.

The Senate, in Executive Session, exhibited prompt and harmonious action to-day. The doors were closed only about five minutes, in which brief time the Governor sent in the name of Jesse Gay, of Clinton County, for Canal Appraiser, in place of E. P. Brooks, resigned. This may mean something, and it may mean nothing, so far as the fight is concerned.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Hardenbergh introduced bills to-day appropriating moneys for new work on and extraordinary repairs of the canals, and to pay awards by the Canal Appraisers; also, to pay principal and interest of the canal debt from the 1st of October next.

INCREASING SALARIES.

Senator Hubbell to-day introduced a bill to fix the salary of Canal Appraiser. It was generally supposed that the salary of this officer was already fixed. But the fixing of the Senator is, as appears by the bill, a repairing and making it better than it was before. It is now, I believe, $2,500 per annum. This bill fixes it at $5,000, and allows $1,000 additional, per annum, for traveling fees. This, perhaps, is all well enough. The office is a responsible one, and ought to be held by a first-class man. To get a first-class man, a first-class salary should be paid. And yet, this is directly the reverse of Democratic policy.

THE EIGHT HOUR BILL.

This bill was reported to-day, but two of the Committee, Messrs. Alvord and Gleason, dissented from the report. It will pass, nevertheless.

BURNS ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Burns insists that his bill to amend the act of 1867, to prevent cruelty to animals, is grossly misunderstood. The bill repeals so much of section 8 as allows agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to arrest and take before a committing Magistrate, at once, any driver violating the law. The object of the measure, Mr. Burns claims, is two fold. If adopted, it will prevent that interference with public convenience caused by stopping a street car, for instance; and also remove the hardship inflicted upon a driver, of imprisonment for twenty-four hours, many times for doing something he is instructed to to do by his employers. Mr. Burns claims the object of the society can be secured by the agent of the society taking a note of the number of the car or other vehicle, and enter complaint against the owner, who shall be required to answer the complaint, be fined if convicted, and the society receive, as it does now, the amount of the fine. He simply wants to reach the principal. He wants to relieve the agent from summary arrest and punishment. These agents are all poor men, most of them with families, and it is a great hardship upon them to be arrested and confined as they are at present. This being the real object of the bill, and not to abrogate the provision of punishment entirely, as has been represented, it has, within the past few days, received the approval of many members who at first opposed it. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 26.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Chapman—To provide for the completion of the State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. Lord—Providing for the enlargement and finishing of the State Armory at Rochester.

THE CANALS.

The Senate went into Executive session, and, on the opening of the doors, on motion of Mr. Wood, the Auditor of the Canal Department was called upon to report the amount of interest paid on the canal debt each quarter since Feb. 25, 1862; the amount of canal debt matured since then; the amount of canal stock purchased as investments for the sinking fund since then; the amount of premiums actually paid for coin to pay interest on the canal debt, and other information of a similar nature.

Mr. Hardenbergh introduced a bill to appropriate moneys for the construction of new work on and extraordinary repairs of the canals and for the payment of the award made by the canal appraisers; also, making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt, commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and to provide for the payment of the debt contracted under section 121, article 7, of the Constitution.

Adjourned till 11 A. M. Tuesday.

ASSEMBLY.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill being received from the Senate, Mr. Mitchell moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. Bamler moved its reference to the Committee of Internal Affairs, Cities and Villages which was lost. Mr. Mitchell's motion was carried.

CUBA.

Mr. Mitchell stated that the Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee was still absent and the Committee could not report on the Cuban resolutions.

Mr. Fields moved to extend the time for the report to Wednesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cullen—Chartering the Brooklyn Library Association.

By Mr. Mitchell—Repealing the Railroad Consolidation Act of 1869.

A DEAF-MUTE EXHIBITION.

On motion of Mr. La Morke, the managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution were invited to give an exhibition of their pupils on the 4th of March next in the Assembly Chamber.

THE CANALS AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Alvord called up the concurrent resolution in favor of the Bennett bill in Congress making appropriation by the General Government to pay the canal debt in this State, so that tolls may be reduced. Mr. Alvord spoke at length in favor of the resolution, suggesting a Joint Committee on the subject.

Mr. Fields thought the proper course to pursue in this matter was to refer it to the Canal Committee and get their opinion upon it.

Mr. Littlejohn was in favor of Mr. Alvord's suggestion, and proceeded to show how slack this State has been, and is, in the matter of controlling the great traffic between the West and the seaboard. He pointed out the large number of lines established and being established to divert this transportation from our State, and urged this Legislature to act promptly and efficiently in this matter. He suggested that the resolution should not be confined to favoring the Bennett bill, but rather in favor of some mode by which the canals can be enlarged through aid from the General Government.

Mr. Fields strenuously objected to sending the resolution to any other than the Canal Committee. He intimated that both the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord) and the gentleman from Oswego (Mr. Littlejohn) had sprung this question upon the House with a view to secure political capital.

Mr. Littlejohn repudiated any political motives in this matter. He regarded the matter as one of the greatest public interests, and his position on it was the position of a statesman, and not of a politician. He urged it because he regarded it as of the greatest importance and of vast benefit to the State.

Mr. Alvord denied that there was any political significance whatever in this matter. The proposition was not to hand over the canals to the General Government. He would never consent to that. The canals will be held just where they are, and will always be under the control of the political party in power, whichever that party may be. The object was to put the canals in a position to command the trade of the West.

After further debate Mr. Alvord amended the resolution so as to simply ask Congress to make a donation, and omitting all reference to the Bennett bill.

Mr. Mosely moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Fields' motion to refer to the Canal Committee was then carried—59 to 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Burns moved that the House adjourn *sine die* on the 2d of April. Tabled.

Mr. Nachtman offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller of New-York City to report the amounts received from rents, &c., since 1868. Laid over.

Adjourned.

How the United States Treasury Envelopes are Made.

The Treasury Department annually uses many thousand envelopes of a peculiar greenish tint, which are rarely seen outside of Government offices. No one, on examining them, would suspect of what they were manufactured. They are strong, smooth and business-like in appearance and have the letter T stamped through the fibre. Old greenbacks form the material of which they are made. The Treasury Department saves up all the bits and remnants of paper used in the manufacture of our currency, with old stamps and bills and all the mutilated greenbacks that have come back to it, and, instead of destroying this mass of rubbish as was formerly done, the Department turns it over to the paper makers, who return it in the shape of serviceable envelopes. Many dollars are annually saved to the Government by this means. These envelopes are used extensively in the Custom Houses here, the Post Office, Sub-Treasury, and other Government offices.

Brooklyn Surrogate's Court.

In the Surrogate's Court of Kings County the wills were proved during the week of Catharine Lebert, $3,000; Nelly Jane Durland, $1,000; and Conklin Carll, $24,000, of the town of New-Lots. Arnold C. Drew, $1,500; John Wolf, $1,000; Alpheus B. Clarke, $16,000; Charles Brumby, $5,000; and Vitel Holzlaub, $1,500, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Mary Maher, of New-Utrecht; Rebecca Rumph, of Gravesend; Maria P. Merrill, Mark Doherty, Thomas McCaffrey, Amanda M. Spies and William Kelly, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Albert C. Ludlum were granted to William H. Ludlum, his father; of Alexander Smith and Samuel Smith, to William Bell; of Carrie D. Cornwell, to David W. Cornwell, her father; of Frederika M. Prankard and Frances C. Prankard, to William Prankard, their father; and of Charles Holmes to William H. Curtis, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Fatal Accident in Brooklyn.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday at 4 o'clock to Edward R. Playle, an engineer, of Brooklyn, aged 50 years, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Playle had lately secured a patent for operating on steel after a new contrivance, and while he was superintending the work he lost his foothold and fell to the ground, when he expired immediately. The accident occurred in Imlay-street, near Hamilton-avenue, but the deceased lived at No. 166 Court-street. He leaves a disconsolate widow and five children.

Masquerade at the Casino.

The German Singing Society "Rheinischer Saengerbund," Mr. Fred. Sauermilch President, and Mr. Fred. Krueger Musical Director, held a masquerade at the New-York Casino, in East Houston-street, last night. The ball was well attended, and a goodly number of interesting and amusing male and female maskers made their appearance.

Last Arion Carnival.

The Arion Vocal Society held their fourth and last carnival festival of the season at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. It was very well attended by ladies and gentlemen, the latter wearing clowns' caps. Several songs were sung, and amusing addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Peters, O. Hunde, R. Stoeckhardt and H. Richard. The entertainment wound up with dancing.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO A FRIEND STUDYING GERMAN.

From a New Volume of Hans Breitmann's Poems, by C. G. Leland.

Vill'st dou learn de Deutsche Sprache?
  Den set it on your card
Dat all de nouns have shenders,
  Und de shenders all are hard.
Dere is also dings called pronouns,
  Vitch ids shoost ash vell to know;
Boot ach!—de verbs or time-words,
  Dey'll work you bitter woe.

Vill'st dou learn de Deutsche Sprache?
  Den you allatag moost go
To sinfonies, sonatas,
  Or an oratorio.
Ven you dinks you knows 'pout musik,
  More ash any oder man,
Pe sure de soul of Deutschland
  Into your soul ish ran.

Vill'st dou learn de Deutsche Sprache?
  Dou moost eat apout a peck
A week of stinging sauer-kraut,
  Und sefen pfoundts of sirpeck.
Mitt Gott knows vot in vinegar
  Und Deuce knows vot in rum;
Dis ish de only cerdain vay
  To make de accents coom.

Vill'st dou learn de Deutsche Sprache?
  Brepare dy soul to shtand
Soosh sendences ash n'er vere heardt
  In any oder landt.
Till dou canst bear parentheses
  Pe twisted ohne Zahl;
Dann wirst du erst *Deutschfertig seyn
  For a languashe ideal.

* *Note by Author.*—*Deutschfertig*, German-ready, a burlesque word. "Then you will be German-ready for an ideal perfect language."

MISS ELLIS'S SECRET.

CHAPTER I.

As I made my bow for the first time, I thought of Solicitor Heavitree's prediction, and smiled inwardly. So this was Circe. The old lawyer must have been doting to think that I, for all my twenty-five years' experience should be no wiser than a schoolboy, who loves his country cousin just for something to love.

Imprimis—she was not pretty—scarcely beautiful. Her look was despondent and demure; her mouth compressed; her hair was pale as everything about her, and lay on her temples without wave or wrinkle. She was dressed in gray; and the quaint antique cut of the costume was in keeping with the painful precocity of her gravity. A glance took in these particulars. The miser was watching me attentively, and uneasily glancing at his daughter from time to time, as if to judge of the effect she had produced on me. As he turned to me his eyes had a pleading expression. I could swear he murmured inwardly: "Spare her to me, my guest!"

The dinner was short. We ate in silence. The miser counted his morsels; the daughter nibbled listlessly, like a caged linnet. The gloomy atmosphere of the place choked me, and I made mental resolutions of speedy flight. But the circumstance that had induced me to immure myself in the desert stony village, in company of a miser and lady of the amiable but peculiar views of the legendary Dame of Shalott, chained me unto my fate.

I doubt whether the world in general remembers the great failure of Whitby & Co. as well as I. Truly, Whitby & Co. did very little harm to the world in general, which, happily, constitutes as good a claim to the world's oblivion as that created by the gift of immeasurable good. Moreover, fiascoes like those of the unfortunate firm I am speaking of are somewhat trite in the world's experience. But I personally had a peculiar reason to remember the bygone commercial catastrophe, insomuch that my family was its chief, nay, sole victim. In that great whirlpool of the Whitby house were sunk the accumulated fortunes of three generations of thrifty merchants, which constituted my sole patrimony. My father, who had acquired the major part of his fortune by marriage, was of a frail, luxurious disposition, and the blow killed him. I was left to the mercies of a vague and indifferent cousin-solicitor, and was bid to make a home of a wizened house in the inspiriting neighborhood of Red Lion Square. The lawyer was good to me, on the whole. He put me to a middle-class grammar-school, and visited me occasionally in the holidays. But I fancy Cousin Heavitree saw my majority and the end of his guardianship approach with a feeling the reverse of regret. At least, on my emancipation from legal leading-strings, he bade me "look about" me with an unctuous cordiality that seemed to indicate that he held himself quit of a hampering charge. I had the utmost difficulty in persuading him that without his assistance I could scarcely hope to find employment sufficient to keep me from starvation. At last Mr. Heavitree engaged to see about it. This operation was tardy in its fruits. I was impatient, and thought myself somebody, and was anxious to get the opinion shared. However, after nearly four years' enforced idleness, my cousin entered the breakfast room one morning with a bundle of papers and began briskly, with the air of a man who has settled everything:

"Well, Paul, something has turned up at last. A very good post—honorable, and just sufficiently lucrative for a man of your years and education. But you must leave London. Here, read this letter; it will explain everything; read aloud, if you please."

I took the letter and read these words—traced in fine microscopical characters: "Mr. Beryl is about to leave us. He has obtained a lucrative post in London, and is only waiting until we shall have found him a successor. But whence will such a thing come? My grandfather thinks you *can* help us in this, and I am sure you *will*. Find us a manager—a second edition, *de luxe*, if you will, of the incomparable Beryl. Above all, hasten, or we shall be left managerless."

"That will do," said the solicitor. "You understand the affair. A steward or manager is required to direct a large property in the north."

"Is it very far," I inquired, scarcely enthusiastic.

"Oh, no—in Yorkshire. The people are charming; you will be completely at home."

"Do you know them well?"

"Bolton is my oldest friend. I am one of his granddaughter's guardians—a sleeping one latterly, it is true. Bolton owns an extensive cotton factory. I repeat it, they are charming people. I know of but one fault that they can be reproached with."

"One. Well, I ought to be able to endure that—what is it?"

"Economy pushed to its utmost limits."

"In fact, your friend is slightly parsimonious?"

"Slightly. They call him Miser Bolton in the neighborhood."

"That's encouraging."

"I don't want to encourage you. You asked me to find you employment. It is found. Accept or refuse it—as you will."

My cousin's tone decided me.

"I accept, Sir," said I.

"Well, you won't regret it," returned he, with renewed warmth of tone and a mysterious smile.

I went down to the West Riding in November. I found my destination to be a little lazy village, called Colfax, only galvanized at early morning and sunset by the irruption of factory folk from Mr. Bolton's neighboring cotton mills. The sun was setting when I arrived at my new employer's house, which was removed by half a mile of common land from the hamlet and factories. My first impression of Mr. Bolton was a favorable one. He had a fine clean cut miser's face—cold, calm, austere. You could understand that he nourished his vice as—well, worse men fulfill a long duty. For the rest, his manners and appearance were those of a courteous gentleman. He read the letter I gave him, after having carefully weighed it to see that it contained no specie.

"Sir," said he at last, with some hesitation, "I can only offer you a small salary at present——"

"I am aware of the amount," I interrupted, to put him at his ease. "Mr. Heavitree has given me all needful instructions."

"Ah," said he, relieved. "You have no family, I believe?"

"I am alone."

"Just so. Well, we can put you in the house of the under manager, and you will dine at our table."

All arrangements had been concluded, when an old wrinkled servant came in with the evening meal. When she had disposed the table she proceeded to light two composite candles, of which she placed one at each end of the table. Mr. Bolton hastily extinguished one, and placed the other in the middle.

The servant was stammering an excuse, when her master said, quickly:

"Is Mr. Beryl here still?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Humph! Tell Florence we are ready."

As he spoke Mr. Bolton looked fixedly at me. I preserved a complete indifference. The door opened; Miss Florence entered, but never glanced at me, as Mr. Bolton introduced us. We sat down. As I before said, the meal was meagre, and, moreover, the cold piercing. Miss Florence remained impassible. The grandfather rubbed his hands violently. I longed for bedtime.

That night, to my shame, I dreamt of Florence. A lugubrious priest was marrying us, by the Burial Service, against my will; I was eating frozen cheese and drinking small ale at the communion table.

CHAPTER II.

I went into dinner the following evening with a feeling of awakened curiosity. To my sense, Miss Ellis had suffered a complete transformation since yesterday. This time I studied her attentively—an operation which could be performed at my ease, since her eyes were constantly bent down, and her whole mien serenely indifferent to my presence. Her face was pale, her eyes gray-blue—cold, as far as I could see beneath the obstinate shadow of the lashes. The mouth was small, serious, Quakerish. A strange face, without color, mobility, or light; I had seen its counterpart in the old stained windows of German basilicas.

During the first few weeks of my stay at Colfax my intercourse with Miss Ellis was limited to "good days," and the usual meteorological observations. Then, gradually, a slight strange intimacy arose between us. I first perceived the change one evening when Miss Ellis spoke spontaneously to me—a thing she had never yet done. There is a great deal in that spontaneous speech, ye lovers. I don't mean the gratuitous remark that the days are getting longer, that the acacia is out, or the like; but that sudden sentence that succeeds a thoughtful pause—that sentence which tells that your companion's mind has not been absent from you, has missed the sound of your voice, has mechanically and unconsciously acted to evoke that sound again. Let it comfort you—it is something of a clue in the labyrinth of a woman's mind.

It is true, a suspicion, a fear, an anxiety, beat like a clapper on my brain, and turned like a knife in my heart; but this preoccupation was not without its delight. Like the amorous epicurean,

"Whose only books were women's looks,"

I took pleasure in learning. Besides, I was advancing to the heart of the secret; and as I progressed I discovered her seeming prejudice to be prudence born of mature reason; her seeming idiosyncrasies, voluntary rules; her seeming caprice, wisdom foreseeing and profound. But there was a blemish in her nature I could not hide, even from the outer world. This was—avarice. It may be that it is wrongly called a mean vice. Indeed, its practice inculcates patience, self-denial, courage; it must spring from some ambition, which parentage and virtues go far to form a hero, I take it. But there is a calculation, a coldness, an unlovely wisdom about it that renders it more odious in youth and maidenhood than would be many a more groveling weakness. A girl-miser! Have you sat, and blushed, and felt a thousand agitations while a beloved one has spoken folly; shown pettiness, ignorance, bandied trite trivial sentiments—set all your being ablaze with shame? I strove to shield my idol from contempt; I tried not to hear the tattle of the neighborhood about the known niggardliness of the Red House. I think I half feigned to share the vice to keep Miss Ellis company, and to prevent comments on her conduct reaching and wounding me.

CHAPTER III.

In the Summer I saw very little of Miss Ellis. Our repasts were few and short; there was no time for converse—only just enough to dispatch the fare provided. From the windows of the factory counting house I sometimes saw the familiar mouse-colored Quakeress dress, the broad straw hat, and that wealth of pale smooth hair beneath it. From the window of my room in the under manager's cottage, which was situated but a few hundred yards from the Red House, I could see Florence walking by the brook that ran through the grounds, always sewing or knitting, but looking healthier, gayer, than I had seen her on my advent. Her cheeks were still pale, but with the pallor of the peach that wants but three days' sunlight to be sweet to the tooth and pleasant to the eye. She spoke voluntarily. The angular grace of her neck and bosom had become smoothed, rounded and polished. But she retained the timid birdlike movements—and she did well. The miser took wondering delight in this change. As for me, I know a strange soft light lay on all the world; I know that I was great—great as the grandest poet ever dreamed utopian dream; I know that I loved life and all that lived, that I was a hero to myself—for some one's transparent thought of me.

One day, as I left the cottage and entered the Red House by the back way, an unusual rumor struck my ears. Mr. Bolton kept but four servants, two of whom were men and served in the stables. Several of the wives of factorymen were now in and about the kitchen. Two large pointers lay at the hall door. I could see Florence giving orders in the hall. She was dressed in gray silk and laces; a jewel glittered at each ear. When she left the hall, instead of going towards the old dining-room, where the family usually sat, she entered that part of the house which had hitherto been shut up, uninhabited. I followed her. A murmur of voices issued from the great drawing-room, wherein I had never entered. I overtook Florence in a back room that led out of a conservatory—now filled with flowers.

"What is this?—what has happened?" asked I.

She stopped, and regarded me with a troubled look.

"Who is here?" I pursued.

"A—stranger," she answered, hesitatingly. "He only stays a day; to-morrow he leaves"—and this in a soothing tone.

"What would I not give to have you do for me what you have done for that—stranger—who leaves to-morrow!"

"What have I done?"

I showed her the room filled with flowers; and then, taking her hand—it trembled like the throat of a bird held in your fingers—I held her before a mirror.

"Look at yourself," I said.

I have said she was not beautiful. Who cares for the cut of feature, the chiseling of a nostril, the moulding of a lip? The lips were warm and dewy, the eyes were bright and loving; there was grace in the attitude, for it was one of trustful affection. *J'aime qui m'aime*—"who loves me is lovely." It was me she looked at in the glass; thoughts of me filled her. This new stranger was far enough then.

"My grandfather wished me to do honor to our guest."

"And the name of this guest?"

"It is Sir Christopher Holme," she answered, in a nearly inaudible tone.

"Is he married?"

"Oh, no; he is a very young man."

I dropped her hand.

"Good day," I said, taking my hat.

"What, you leave us?" and assuredly there was some chagrin in the tone.

"Yes; I shall go to Mauryllian. I will return when your visitor has departed. I suppose he will not come back again?"

She sighed.

"Is he coming back, Florence?"

"I—I think so."

"*Etiam atque vale*," muttered I, bitterly. "Well, the good-bye is for a little longer—for ever!"

"Why—why? You can't know Sir Christopher; what harm can he do you?"

"Harm! He will marry you—he loves you," and the words came like an explosion.

"How can you know that?" she said, faintly.

"Ah, you see it is true."

"And were it true, how would it influence your life?"

"I love you."

"Oh, silence, silence," she said, withdrawing from my side timidly.

"And, moreover, you do not love this man?"

"I do not," she said—quickly, firmly.

"You will not marry him?"

"I trust not."

"Miss Ellis," said I, "permit me a question. What qualities do you desire in a husband?"

"I desire all, but one thing only is absolutely requisite."

"And that?"

"His fortune must be more than double my own."

"I am speaking seriously, Miss Ellis."

"And I, Mr. Vernon."

"Must he be young, elegant, clever, noble?"

"He must possess eighty thousand pounds."

"Do you desire fame——?"

"Eighty thousand?"

"Or more modest qualities—amiability, generosity——?"

"Eighty thousand!"

I grew desperate.

"If a poor devil—penniless, nameless, without genius or (better) hypocrisy—loved you, and told you so, would you be pitiless?"

"I would tell him of Jason; bid him find the golden fleeces that abound yet."

"Pshaw! you have no heart of flesh; an ingot is in you."

Despair—darker than I had ever seen on her—fell like a pall over the young face.

CHAPTER IV.

During three weeks Sir Christopher Holme paid us daily visits. A country-house is proverbially Cytherea to timid lovers, and in the amphora of dairy-bowls a potent philtre. But the rosy baronet little profited of his opportunities. This displeased us all. Florence was unsettled and importuned, the old man impatient and choleric, Mr. Paul Vernon miserably, idiotically jealous.

Mr. Bolton's feelings waxed so strong that I heard him mutter one day, when Sir Christopher had just taken his departure:

"What is he waiting for, this lover of yours? If this does not end very soon I must speak to him."

"He wishes his mother to arrange the marriage," said Florence, in Italian.

"Did he say that?"

"Of course, not openly. But I would gather it from his not very explicit hints."

"Pshaw! that means a mouth's delay."

"If you would only let me, we would end it all to-morrow. Let me tell him. You know——"

"No, no," cried Mr. Bolton, with something like affright. "Let him speak first; it will be more difficult to break off afterwards."

One night Sir Christopher took me aside and made me his confidant. "My dear Vernon," he said, "congratulate me. I have been assisting at a conference between my mother and Mr. Bolton—I must speak to some one. I dare say you know the story; old Bolton swears by your discretion and sense and general *nous*. You know, you must have seen, how I love her—Miss Ellis. She has been the dream of my boyhood. I had only seen her once before, when I first met you, in the Spring; but that once had been sufficient. Well, I won't rhapsodize. Last Summer I made the acquaintance of a young man—a barrister. I was drawn to him by the fact that he seemed to know Mr. Bolton and Miss Ellis intimately. I should say here that my mother knew of my love, and vouched for Mr. Bolton's approval. Well, my new friend easily perceived the state of things, and, he said, considered it only friendly to tell me a secret anent my love and her family. He had been engaged to Miss Ellis——"

"And this secret?"

"Wait. I forthwith transmitted his information to my mother, who thereupon declined to hear of my marriage. Rebellion was useless. I knew Mr. Bolton would require my mother's consent before giving me his granddaughter's hand. I submitted, went back to Oxford, and there fell ill of low fever. My mother was frightened, and at last surrendered on my own terms. I recovered in a week, sapped like the legendary Faustus, and took honors. I ran down to Colfax, where Florence received me graciously.——"

"I was there."

"Well, *abrégeons*. I went back to London, announced Florence's forthcoming visit, which was never paid. My mother said, 'She does not care for you.' I answered that it was not her fault, but that of a certain weak-eyed solicitor-guardian, godfather, mentor, God knows what!—whose mysterious air, by-the-by, troubled me, in spite of my confidence in Florence's affection. Well, my mother took it into her head that tonight furnished an opportunity for talking business with Mr. Bolton. Your employer gives his consent, and adds thereunto: 'Miss Ellis is penniless; all her fortune belongs to her father's creditors.'"

The young man stopped, as if to afford breathing time to my astonishment.

"Do you understand? You don't seem very surprised."

"I am begging pardon mentally for a mental injustice I had committed."

"But this is not all. My mother made answer that we had already heard this from a friend. Then, by Jove! the old man seemed to hesitate, and at last blurted out: 'The sole fortune of my child is not sufficient to liquidate her father's liabilities. I have therefore resolved to devote my own to that end. I took this resolution after my son-in-law's misfortune, and have aided its fulfillment by the strictest economy—avarice, my good friends call it. For some years I was in doubt whether my granddaughter would adopt my views on this point; but as soon as she had attained a reasonable age I told her all, and since then she has coöperated heart and soul in this mad scheme of mine, Heavitree calls it.'

"My mother tendered her hand to the old man, and said: 'I shall feel proud that my son enters your family, Sir.'

"'You encourage me to complete my declaration, Madam,' pursued he. 'Even when my fortune, joined to that of Miss Ellis, has been given up——'

"'A few debts will remain,' I interrupted. 'I shall feel honored by being allowed to complete so grand a labor.'

"My mother ignored the signs I made. Mr. Bolton looked at her timidly.

"'It seems to me, Mr. Bolton, that your sacrifice should be limited to your own fortune. I cannot see that the strictest equity requires my son's coöperation in your plan.'

"'You are right, madam; but my granddaughter and I cannot reason on this point. We accomplish a solemn duty—we obey a dying voice. My son-in-law's most agonizing thought was that he had, by his failure, involuntarily caused the ruin and death of an old man who had trusted and helped him. We must render to this man's heirs the totality of our debt, and even then a man's life will remain between us.'

"'So be it,' said my mother, at last. 'My son's and your granddaughter's happiness before everything.'

"Now, Vernon, you know all," said Sir Christopher, joyously. "Wish me all felicity."

CHAPTER V.

The first person I saw on arriving home was Florence. I shook hands with her—too warmly, I suppose, for she withdrew her hand quickly, and glancing up at the verandah, passed into the house. I followed her gaze mechanically. Mr. Bolton was looking down sternly; he had seen us. He beckoned, and as I mounted the steps, said coldly:

"I am extremely sorry, Mr. Vernon, but Mr. Beryl has begged me to reinstate him in his place, and——"

"I understand, Sir," said I, in a voice which I strove to render assured, "I will leave as soon as possible."

"No need to hurry," he said, relieved. "You had better finish the work for Heavitree first; then you can take your luggage to the station, when you go to meet your cousin to-morrow."

Vainly I strove to speak to Florence. She avoided me manifestly. She had become the demure, silent, despondent Florence of the first winter months.

The next day I went to meet Heavitree at the station. He appeared delighted to see me, and evinced the utmost cordiality. I was in no humor to vouchsafe much response.

"How are you, my dear boy? Don't answer! I see—thin, pale, cadaverous; that's our friend's *cuisine*, of course. Would you like a Bath bun or a sandwich? You seem gay. And Miss Florence, eh? an angel? A blush—a veritable blush! Eureka! I've been looking for one these last forty years in this age of brass."

I had not blushed, but I let my amiable cousin continue:

"Of course you're in love with her? Because I forbade the fruit, you straightway stick your teeth into it. But the lady, Paul; does she reciprocate a little, eh? Who could help it? You have grown so sentimentally thin; but not enough, though, to sacrifice to you the grand scheme—you understand. Well, why don't you answer? A pretty way to welcome your only cousin after six months' separation!"

"It is only when I remember these two circumstances that I feel at all disposed to forgive you for the ill-turn you have played me."

"Come," he said, "does she love you?"

"I think so; she has said so."

"But what more do you want, you baby?"

"But she is to marry Sir Christopher—marry Sir Christopher—I tell you!"

"When? To-morrow?"

"Bah! no; but in ten days. The old man is hurried."

"Ten days—an eternity. There, there, reassure yourself. Mademoiselle has been on the brink half-a-dozen times. These young bachelors take a deal of pushing. Next Monday I shall desire Bolton to convoke a family council, whereat the mother of the pretender, Sir Christopher Colme——"

"Holme."

"Ah, yes, Holme. Charming young man; astonishing that Florence should prefer you."

"She doesn't prefer me, since she has accepted him."

"Bah! you will see."

"No, I shall not see. I leave for London to-morrow."

"What! *relicta non bene parmula*—run away before the battle? If you do that, Paul, I shall repent all my life having sent you here."

"You want me to be present at Sir Christopher's triumph."

"At your own triumph."

"Sir, this joke of yours——"

"I was never more serious."

"But what interest can you have——"

"Machiavelli! Interest? Are you not my cousin? Is Florence not my godchild? Lawyer as I am, I may be permitted a little human affection."

Accordingly, on Monday, the 12th of June, we were all assembled in the state drawing room of the Red House. The "we" includes Florence, Sir Christopher and Lady Holme, Mr. Heavitree, Mr. Bolton and the Baronet's solicitor.

Mr. Heavitree and the stranger sat at the same table, and eyed each other with the usual professional animosity. Lady Holme reclined in the downiest arm chair, Florence and Sir Christopher talked in undertones, Mr. Bolton surveyed the scene fearfully, and Mr. Paul Vernon looked as foolish as he well could.

"Mr. Bolton has thought proper to ask you to be present this morning," began Mr. Heavitree, "in order that you may know our position with regard to the late Mr. Ellis' creditors."

"Oh, it was unnecessary," said Lady Holme. "Miss Ellis is of age, and free to dispose of her fortune; we approve of her intention. It is useless to recapitulate."

"But still," persisted my cousin, "since your son has engaged to pay"——

"Those are family matters. Mr. Bolton, do you wish an act of donation to be drawn up?" Lady Holme said, haughtily.

"Madame," stammered the old man, "Sir Christopher has promised——"

"Aye, aye—promised to see to all this, after the marriage," said the Baronet, quickly.

"At least you will permit me to acquaint you with the amount you will have to disburse," said the tenacious solicitor.

Sir Christopher and Lady Holme exchanged an impatient glance.

Mr. Heavitree continued, turning over the leaves of a plethoric iron-bound portfolio: "As you are no doubt aware, Florence's father left debts to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds."

"Three hundred thousand!" cried Sir Christopher.

"Pooh!" said the lawyer, in a consolatory tone, "a million was mentioned at the time of the failure."

Still turning over the leaves, he continued: "Miss Ellis possesses her mother's fortune, which amounts to some fifty thousand pounds."

"Only one hundred and fifty thousand wanting," murmured the Holmes' solicitor, sardonically.

"Wait; there are other resources. The factory and land, which on his granddaughter's marriage Mr. Bolton intends to sell, will bring in about ninety thousand. I can find a purchaser for them at that price."

"A good price," murmured my employer, and the small white hands of the miser worked convulsively.

"Some sixty thousand remain owing," said Heavitree, slyly, turning to the baronet.

"You appeal to me," said Sir Christopher, nervously; "but I don't possess half the sum."

"Then," said the solicitor, rigidly, "there are the interest——."

"It's an abyss!" cried Sir Christopher.

"You wish to pay the entirety?" said Heavitree, formally, to Mr. Bolton and Florence. They acquiesced silently.

Lady Holme rose. The whole thing looked too like a "financiering" operation to her.

"Mr. Bolton, this scene is growing absurd; you will excuse us——"

"Patience, madam!" said Mr. Bolton; "during fourteen years my granddaughter's and my own capitals have not been idle."

"No, certainly," returned Heavitree. "We have put them to a very pretty profit on the whole. When we pay every penny of the extinct firm's liabilities, there will be wanting but a miserable forty thousand!"

Florence rose, fetched three coffers from a side table, and handed them to Mr. Heavitree.

"There are my mother's jewels," she said; "I have heard they are worth twenty thousand pounds."

"Humph! old-fashioned settings, worth about twelve or fifteen thousand. Well, I'll give the latter sum for them," said the solicitor, and, in a caressing undertone to Florence, added, "It will make a famous wedding gift, eh?"

"There now remains eighteen thousand," he pursued, in a business-like manner.

"But—the estate is mortgaged," muttered Sir Christopher, confusedly.

"Oh, I could procure much more than eighteen thousand on the territorial guarantee you can give, Sir Christopher," said Heavitree, in an accommodating tone.

Lady Holme took her son's arm, and advanced towards the master of the house.

"Mr. Bolton," she said, coldly, "you have given your granddaughter utter false notions of honor. They may make her and my son miserable. Do not persist. Sir Christopher has not sought a fortune with his wife; but he cannot assuredly throw away the major part of his patrimony to gratify a feeling which, pardon me, seems to me little nobler than a caprice—an eccentricity."

"I would give eight thousand," said Sir Christopher, hesitating.

Florence rose, and went calmly to the door.

"Or ten, perhaps," he added, forgetting in his love the dignity of the thing he loved.

Florence smiled.

Sir Christopher looked at her, and then advancing towards her he took her hand:

"Miss Ellis, you cannot love me, you have never loved me. You would have married me for the aid my fortune might have afforded you. I am glad to be able, at the price of my pain, to spare you that unworthiness—that sin."

In a few moments we could hear the wheels of the Holmes' carriage rapidly retiring.

Florence was crying, shamed and confused.

"We were wrong—we were wrong!" she sobbed.

"Now to business," said Mr. Heavitree, briskly, as if the overture had just ended and the curtain was up.

"All is lost!" groaned Mr. Bolton.

"We shall see. Can we not arrange matters with the creditors—with the principal creditor?"

"With him we have made an orphan?"

"He is forgiving—are you not Paul?" Was not your mother's fortune wrecked in the great failure of Whitby & Co?"

"Certainly: but what——"

"Mr. Bolton, here is the grandson and heir of the late Archibald Lynch, whose daughter married Mr. Paul Vernon, who by her had issue one son, the Paul Vernon present among us. Miss Whitby—Miss Florence Whitby—how blind you have been!"

The Cheap Governess.—The lady who is finally selected obtains the preference rather for her negative than her positive qualifications. She is not learned, nor clever, but neither is she bold, hoydenish or offensive. After the work of instruction has continued for a month, the father proceeds to inquire into its conduct and results. He then finds that the ignorance of the teacher is something incredible; that she can teach by rote, or with her books at hand; but that every question put by an intelligent child as to the why and wherefore of rules given, or the meaning of terms used, is met by professions of ignorance or equivocating evasions. In many cases this is not the worst. The mind of the governess is often as vacant as that of the pupil, while it is a good deal less active and inquiring. Moreover, it has been dulled into listlessness by the pressure of poverty, dependence and routine. It has, therefore, been forced to take refuge in the excitement of small gossip and petty scandals; and the influence of such associations is felt in the daily conversations between pupil and teacher. Sometimes it is found that the governess has been amusing her pupil with anecdotes of her servant's ignorance or misconduct; at other times, ghost stories and other appeals to the superstitious sentiment are the subject of her communications. And it is not seldom a matter of congratulation that she has at least forborne from enlightening the child's mind on matters of lovemaking and elopement. A more frequent and innocent topic of self-complacent exposition is the prosperity of former days, the state in which her father lived, the servants and horses which he kept, and the friends whom he entertained. Between the abundance of talk and the dearth of instruction, the child grows up without knowledge of any one of the subjects on which a lady ought to have some information, and incapable of talking rationally on anything except dress, dancing, and perhaps music. She grows up also familiar with silly gossip, low notions, narrow views and vulgar prejudices. To this miserable pretence of education we owe that annual crop of full-blown dolls, with bright eyes and complexions, buxom figures and rich dresses, who talk slang with fast men, frighten all reasonable men, and finally marry grooms, spendthrifts, or loosish *habitués* of the Stock Exchange.—*Saturday Review.*

Tea-Table Talk.—In Holland, where tea first found favor in the West, it was for some time regarded simply as a remedial agent. Bontekoe, by his dissertation upon its virtues, contributed not a little to its popularity among his countrymen—the Dutch patronage of it being, however, matter of calculation as well as relish—for Holland enjoyed an exclusive commerce with Japan at that time, as regards the favored herb; accordingly, the States rewarded Bontekoe handsomely for his treatise. Of him and his adherents, Cabanis remarks that they as much overrated the virtues of tea as modern authorities have, he thinks, exaggerated its *inconvénients*. Assuredly, says Cabanis, tea does not work the miracles that were ascribed to the use of it at its introduction by admirers sincere or affected; but neither does it produce all the ill consequences which have been laid to its charge. "Like warm water, tea weakens the stomach, and consequently the nervous system also, which shares so rapidly in the impressions received by that organ; but then again the astringent extractive matter which is strongly concentrated in it, considerably modifies this effect. In countries where the use of it is general, we do not find that those who abstain from it are, other things being equal, healthier than the rest. It would appear that in addition to the astringent matter and the aromatic principle combined in its leaf, tea contains also some narcotic or sedative particles; and it is perhaps on account of this threefold combination that it acts direct on some persons with tranquillizing effect, while in others it produces agitated or anxious feelings precisely corresponding with those which frequently result on the use of opium." The antagonists of tea denounced it first as a poison and then as an extravagance. As one of its modern apologists reminds us, Cobbett was furious against it; and an Edinburgh Reviewer when George IV. was King, was intolerant of its inroads among the poor. "We venture to assert that when a laborer fancies himself refreshed with a mess of this stuff, sweetened by the coarsest black sugar, and with azure blue milk, it is only the warmth of the water that soothes him for the moment; unless, perhaps, the sweetness may be palatable also." One by whom the Edinburgh reviewer is reviewed, a quarter of a century later, points out the danger of even quarterly oracles "venturing to assert," and cites Liebig to the rescue,—which renowned chemist demonstrates "that coffee and tea have become necessaries of life to all nations, by the presence of one and the same substance in both vegetables, which has a peculiar effect upon the animal system; that they were both originally met with amongst nations whose diet is chiefly vegetable; and, by contributing to the formation of bile, their peculiar functions have become a substitute for animal food to a large class of the population whose consumption of meat is very limited, and to another large class who are unable to take regular exercise." Whoever the Edinburgh Reviewer who "ventured to assert," may have been, it could not have been its prime editor and pretty constant contributor, Sydney Smith, unless, indeed, his taste underwent a radical change; for we overhear him exclaiming, as he joins the ladies in the drawing room, and sits down to the tea-table, "Thank God for tea! What would the world do? how did it exist? I am glad I was not born before tea. I can drink any quantity when I have not tasted wine; otherwise I am haunted by blue devils by day, and dragons by night."—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

Proverbs.—They express a great deal too much, if they express anything at all. If our dinner has no relish, or can't be digested, we may think it pertinent and witty to say, "God sends meat, and the devil sends cooks." But we should not like to commit ourselves to the full meaning of the saying, and for ever after eat our meat raw.

It must be allowed that many proverbial expressions serve as pleasant memorials of old customs, as "Good wine needs no bush." There is often a poetical sentiment embodied in them: "No rose without a thorn." But more frequently a lower taste is appealed to. Rhyme and alliteration, as they impress a saying with memory, contribute also its chief attraction. "Little cattle, little care," may be taken as a not unfavorable specimen of this class. While it may be charitably hoped that "wedlock's a padlock" owes its popularity chiefly to the same fact.

In spite of the many charms which proverbs possess for persons of a certain order of mind, the use of them is on the wane. Even now the man famous for them is the old man. And soon we shall think of them, not as current money with which we carry on our intellectual commerce, but rather as ancient coins whose standard value has gone, but which have acquired another and more precious interest for us as relics of the talk thoughts of ages long gone by.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

A Plea for a Well-Known Scold.—A great many historical characters having been "whitewashed" the last few years, the *Spectator* is induced to try its hand upon a famous wife—Xanthippe. The writer says: "If Socrates thought it hard to tolerate such a wife, Xanthippe may have said often enough, 'Could any woman tolerate such a husband?' On the other hand, Socrates was a great philosopher, a deep thinker, a man striving as few have striven to put into practice the precepts he taught; a man of huge intellect, of purity, integrity of purpose and unselfishness beyond most others—of unflinching honesty, spending and being spent for the cause of truth and virtue. But, on the other hand, he had many qualities which women are not apt to admire in husbands. He was certainly ugly, and has himself drawn a comical picture of his own defects. Praising the beauty of utility, he declares that his prominent eyes are beautiful, because they enable him to see sideways as well as straight in front; his nose is beautiful, because the up-turned nostrils inhale odors from all sides, while no obtrusive bridge shuts from one eye the sight of the other; his vast mouth is beautiful because adapted for biting large morsels, while from his thick lips may be expected soft and abundant kisses. Through these outward tokens of his humanity, Xanthippe may be excused for not discerning in their plenitude the inward and spiritual gifts of the philosopher. 'While gorgeous sophists, in their flowing robes, were followed by crowds of eager listeners, the poor and humbly clad Socrates was treated with ineffable contempt. He was rude and ungainly in his movements; unlike all respectable citizens in his habits. Barefoot, he wandered about the streets of Athens, absorbed in thought; sometimes he stood still for hours, fixed in meditation. Every day he strolled into the market place, and disputed with all who were willing. In appearance he resembled a Silenus. His flattened nose, with wide and upturned nostrils, his projecting eyeballs, his thick and sensual lips, his squab figure and unwieldy belly, were all points upon which ridicule might fasten.' (Lewes, *History of Philosophy.*)

Surely such a husband must have been a trial to the most exemplary of wives. And his works and ways were still more provoking than the grotesque surprises of his person. For a passionate woman, how frightful an ordeal to have a merally and physically bespattered and besprinkled husband say, with Victor-Hugonian terseness, 'After the thunder, the rain.' Or conceive, beautiful and patient ladies of England! the horror of a husband who might, after you have been irritated by a long discussion, address you thus: 'The result which I have acquired from my conversation with you is that I am wiser than you, for neither you nor I know anything of what is truly good and honorable; but the difference between us is, that you fancy you know them, while I am fully conscious of my own ignorance; I am, therefore, wiser than you, inasmuch as I am exempt from the capital error.' (Grote, *History of Greece.*)

Or could a wife be content to have for a husband such a social nuisance as a man who could defend himself by saying, 'In this research and scrutiny I have been long engaged, and am still engaged. I interrogate every man of reputation. I prove him to be defective in wisdom; but I cannot prove it so as to make him sensible of the defect.' Surely, to a wife, as to the Athenian public, Socrates must have seemed an 'impossible person.' A person, again, who could address one thus: 'My mission, as your monitor, is a mark of the special favor of the god to you; and if you condemn me, it will be your loss, for you will find no other such. Perhaps you will ask me, 'Why cannot you go away, Socrates, and let me live in peace?' This is the hardest of all questions for me to answer to your satisfaction. If I tell you that silence on my part would be disobedience to the god, you will think me in jest, and not believe me. You will believe me still less if I tell you the greatest blessing which can happen to you is to carry on discussions every day about virtue and those other matters which you hear me canvassing when I cross-examine myself, as well as others, and that life without such examination is no life at all. Nevertheless, so stands the fact, incredible as it may seem to you.' An impracticable man evidently, and one whom no woman could pardon, should the story prove true that he and Xanthippe had but one dress between them, so that only one could leave the house at a time."

Some Souvenirs of Prince Charlie.—So off we started, I on horseback and the Prince and Kingsburgh walking, M'Eachan following with the Prince's oaken stick. The good old gentleman carried under his arm his suit of clothes, which, after they had proceeded a short distance from the house, and gone together into a thick wood, he assisted the Prince to put on. They consisted of a tartan short coat and waistcoat, philibeg and hose, a Highland scarf, bonnet and wig. Most pleased, no doubt, was our royal friend "to tak his ain again"—alas! not in the form of a crown, but a more simple possession—the dress of a man. It evidently was a relief to be rid of Mistress Betty's attire, which Kingsburgh tied up in a bundle, and afterwards gave in charge to his enthusiastic wife. The articles were subsequently dispersed amongst our family and friends, my share being, as I said before, a piece of the flowered cotton gown, which I now wish I had kept as a relic. However, I have some of his dear light hair in a small brooch, with a bit of my own neatly plaited together. I intend this brooch for my eldest daughter, Anne, one of these days. After Kingsburgh had made the Prince look like himself, so very different from "the gowk," as little Jeanie had named my elegant Irish attendant, his Royal Highness embraced his warm-hearted host, thanking him for his valuable services, "which," he said, "I shall never forget," and, while taking leave, his nose bled. This he accounted for by telling us it often happened when anything agitated him. On wringing Kingsburgh's hand he turned away and I could see he was weeping. Kingsburgh then left, and in giving me a kiss expressed his anxiety, and whispered that I should take some means of letting him know that I reached home safely. The Prince and M'Eachan then set off for a brisk walk across the hills, for Niel knew every inch of the way, both the by-paths and the high road. So did I; for you know, dear Maggie, how the Highland girls are accustomed to scamper about all over the country, as often alone as in company. Therefore I trotted my sure-footed horse in another and a shorter direction, so as to get at the little inn at Portree before my fellow travelers. Now I must relate the first act of dear Mrs. McDonald after the departure of her royal guest. She went up stairs into the grand room, withdrew the sheets from the bed, folded them carefully, and locked them away, telling her husband, on his return from bidding farewell to the Prince, that they were not to be washed or used until placed around her when in her coffin, as a winding sheet. They were of beautiful linen, made from the finest yarn spun in Kingsburg House. When she afterwards told me this, I looked so beseechingly at her, she guessed I envied her such a valuable remembrance. She smiled, saying, "I ken, dear Flora, ye'er overcovetous, and have ta'en a fancy for them yoursel. I shall be sair pleased if ye take one, for if a body in the world deserves it, 'tis your ainsel. You're a gude lassie, Flora, in all you've done for our bonnie Prince, by protecting him both like a woman and a Christian." So she gave into my hands the treasured sheet, which is carefully laid by in lavendar, to be used for my covering when in the cold grave. My dear husband knows my wish, and promises to fulfill it should I be taken first. Remember this, dear Maggie, should you be near me at my death.—*The Autobiography of Flora McDonald, Edited by her Granddaughter.*

Landowners in France.—We have now in France 600,000 landed proprietors, the average taxation on whose properties does not exceed a half-penny a year! What can be expected of such properties and such proprietors? There are not in France more than 60,000 proprietors possessing £180 of income. Of the remaining 7,400,000 proprietors, 3,000,000, or two-fifths, are exempted from personal taxation on the plea of indigence; the remaining 4,500,000 possess on an average seven hectares, (about twelve acres,) and enjoy £16 of income. So straitened a situation precludes all possibility of intellectual culture; the petty proprietor is a manual agricultural laborer, constantly bent over his furrow, living a life of privation, ignorant of the science or art of agriculture beyond the simplest routine, and having no time to acquire the very elements of skilled pursuit of his occupation. Such is the *beau ideal* of agricultural economy aimed at by legislators and legists—at this day in great part attained—and which its admirers do not despair of seeing attained completely. The net result may be given as follows, in few figures: The simplest legal process costs in general from £16 to £20. If the object litigated is worth, say £2,000, the law expenses absorb the hundredth part of the value; if £200, a tenth; if £20, the whole. This is the perfection of the *genre* in the eyes of the men of law. What, in fact, is the drift of the furious clamors of that class against large or moderate properties? To bring them down to that happy equality of *morcellement* which shall enable the lawyer to swallow them without chewing in one suit, and at one mouthful."—*M. d'Esterno on the French Land Question.*

Western Humor.—Though the *Western Monthly* is not a medical magazine, we are sure that its readers will thank us for such valuable recipes as the following:

To avoid bunions—be large souled, and let your life journey be a pleasant one, and not a Pilgrim's Progress.

To avoid rheumatic pains—don't sleep in attic rooms.

To give tone to the stomach—get it lined with bell metal. If the patient is a young lady—*ring* her.

To prevent the hair from becoming gray—dye instantly.

For a tightness of the chest—join a charitable association.

To sharpen the appetite—swallow a whetstone, or eat a dollar's worth at a Chicago restaurant.

To cure deafness in another—tell him you want to pay "that little bill" so long due to him.

For a stitch in the side—pay your tailor's bill.

For a felon—arrest and imprisonment.

—*Western Monthly, (Chicago.)*

Humming Birds.—The genera of humming birds afford examples in abundance of beauty of coloring being lavishly bestowed without any apparent purpose distinct from the presence of the ornament. The richness and splendor of the coloring of the plumage of the humming birds excel all that has been observed in any other class of living things. No naturalist has ventured to give any explanation of the gift beyond what might occur to any ordinary person to whom thinking is no burden. It is God's will that beauty of form and beauty of color should frequently rejoice the eyes of His creatures. The inferior animals even derive pleasure from their appearance. This dazzling display in the humming birds is confined to the male. The same wisdom and goodness which assimilated the colors of wild game to those of their places of resort, has bestowed a sober tone to the feathers of the female humming birds, in order that she might attract little or no attention while at her periodical employment of incubation.

Of humming birds, there have been noted 400 species, all kept perfectly distinct—not even a hybrid individual to be found among them. The species vary considerably from each other in their style of ornament. Some have long bills to explore deep-avenued nectaries, some short for the shorter necked varieties, and for piercing the base of the corolla when the ordinary passage is too long. Some have beaks hooked downwards for insertion between the bark of palms in quest of insects. Some have the bend upwards for exploring the nectaries of pensile flowers.

No humming birds have been found out of America, and no other variety of the feathered tribes use the same food or exhibit the same habits of life. Those who have made them a peculiar study do not ascribe a common origin to the species. There was a separate creation for each, or an extraordinary birth of a pair of birds differing in many respects from their parents. This, in fact, would be equivalent to a separate creation. —*Dublin University Magazine.*

The Heat from Stars.—At last, after enormous labor, the heat received from well-known stars has been measured. Arcturus the leading brilliant of the Herdsman, and Vega, the chief star of the Lyre, are the two orbs dealt with by Mr. Stone. From a careful measurement of their light, Sir John Herschel long since determined that these stars are of equal splendor; but Arcturus shines with a ruddy yellow light, while Vega exhibits a color which has compared to the gleam of highly-polished steel. The estimates of their heat correspond with the aspect of these orbs. The fiery Arcturus sends us about twice as much heat as the bluish Vega. Minute indeed is the quantity of heat received from either star, even Arcturus having a direct heating effect corresponding to but about the 800,000th part of a degree Fahrenheit. Or, Mr. Stone remarks, the result may be otherwise stated as follows: The heat recived from Arcturus is sensibly the same as that from the face of a three-inch cube full of boiling water at a distance of 383 yards. To the worlds which circle around these brilliant stars our sun doubtless supplies no larger a degree of heat; nay, we have good reason to believe that he is relatively an insignificant orb, Around Arcturus are well-warmed worlds, nourished by the rays which belong to the red end of the spectrum. Those which circle around Vega, if equally distant, are less plentifully supplied with heat. On the other hand, if one may speculate so confidently as to the state of these worlds as to regard photography as an art practiced amongst their inhabitants, then must the people warmed by Arcturus sit longer for their portraits than those on whom the brilliant Vega pours his powerful actinic rays. Seriously, the researches we have been dealing with suggest strange thoughts for our consideration. The question of the plurality of worlds had seemed perplexing enough when we considered merely the strangely various conditions under which living creatures must subsist in the different orbs which circle round our sun. But when we contemplate the varieties presented among the fixed stars, the mind is lost in the attempt to conceive the enormous range of variety which must characterize the races of living creatures subsisting in the systems of which those stars are the central luminaries.

Moabitish Antiquities.—A letter from Jerusalem, published in the *Journal Officiel*, gives the following account of a remarkable archæological discovery made by M. Clermont Ganneau, dragoman to the Consulate of France in that city. The object is "a great block of basalt found to the eastward of the Dead Sea, in the territory of the ancient Moabites. Upon this block is engraved an inscription some thirty lines in length, in Phœnician characters, commencing with these words: 'I, Mesa, Son of Chamos.' Mesa was a Moabitish King, who is mentioned in the Bible, and contemporary with the Prophet Elisha, with Jehosaphat, King of Judea, and Ahab, Ochozias and Joram, Kings of Israel. The third and fourth chapters of the Second Book of Kings give a detailed recital of the campaign undertaken in concert by Joram and Jehoshaphat against Mesa, King of Moab. The inscription upon the stone alse refers to the struggle of Mesa against the King of Israel, and enumerates the towns built and the temples erected by Mesa, and dedicated by him to the national deity of the Moabites—Chamos. The age of this monument is determined by the agreement of its statements with Jewish history; it dates nine centuries before the Christian era, and is nearly a century later than the reign of Solomon. It is nearly two centuries earlier than the famous sarcophagus of Echmonnazar, King of Sidon. The Phœnician characters of the inscription present some archaic features not to be found in the same degree in any of the Phœnician monuments hitherto known. The inscription, however, is decipherable with almost absolute certainty, as each word is separated by a point, and all the sentences are divided by vertical lines. The language is, with some slight orthographic variations, pure Hebrew. This valuable inscription, which enables us to bring a document contemporary with the events to which it refers into relation with the historical recitals of the Bible, has been forwarded by M. Clermont Ganneau to the Académie des Inscriptions, together with a dissertation which will be immediately published."

Annexing the Enemy's Tune.—The English national anthem of "God Save the Queen"—which was first publicly heard in 1745, after the defeat of Prince Charles on the fatal field of Culloden—was originally a Jacobite song, which it was dangerous to sing within hearing of the authorities. When the Jacobites spoke or sang of "the King," they meant "the King over the water," and the words still sung, "Send him victorious," imply clearly that the King intended was not the one who was already in England, but the one far away, to whom the signers were loyal in his evil fortunes. A great deal of controversy has arisen as to the authorship alike of the words and music; but no satisfactory clue has been discovered for the elucidation of either mystery. If a prize had been offered for a national anthem, expressive of patriotic as well as dynastic loyalty, no competent critics would have awarded it to the author of the words whomsoever he may have been. Yet this song, which grew rather than was made, is the richest literary jewel in the British Crown, and may fairly claim to have been of more value to the House of Hanover than any standing army. "God Save the King," as originally sung at Drury Lane Theatre, shortly after the news arrived in London that the last hopes of the young Pretender had been crushed at Culloden, consisted of nine stanzas, or six in addition to the three which are now familiar to all of us. These three are the genuine Jacobite song, without the alteration of a word. The remaining six were strictly Hanoverian and Whiggish, and have long since gone to the limbo that is reserved for all literary rubbish. A specimen verse will suffice to show alike its quality and its temporary purpose:

"Confound tall Jemmy's plot,
  Pope, French, and Spanish knot,
    Confound them all:
  Villains notorious,
  Their fears inglorious,
  Never shall conquer us,
    Confound them all."

It was a fortunate accident, if it were not a profound piece of policy, by which the present royal house took possession of the song of their enemies, and turned to their own glory that which was intended for their shame.—*All the Year Round.*

A New-Fashioned Hamlet.—In order to keep his reading within the prescribed limit of time, Mr. Bellew begins with the second scene of the first act. The curtain draws up as in a regular theatre, and discloses what the programme calls a room of state in Elsinore. The *King, Queen, Hamlet* and the Court are very creditably dressed after approved models. Mr. Bellew has previously taken his place in front of the stage, and at a lower level, where he stands facing the audience. He begins to read, "Though yet of *Hamlet* our dear brother's death," &c. The *King* makes a movement to indicate that he is the person to whom the words belong. Presently he arrives at the line, "But now my cousin *Hamlet* and my son," whereupon *Hamlet* indicates in like manner that reference is made to him, or, as the fine writers say, that he is the individual alluded to. Soon after *Hamlet* has to speak, and Mr. Bellew reads the well-known lines beginning "Seems, madam! nay it is. I know not seems," while the figure on the stage accompanies the words by a lackadaisical look and gesture expressive of a conviction that it is all up with the *Prince of Denmark*. But at the same time Mr. Bellew not only reads, but illustrates his reading by facial play and motion of the hands, and, as far as space will permit, of the legs also; and thus we have one *Hamlet* acting on the stage, and another on a lower platform in front of it. Mr. Bellew probably knows a good deal of the play by rote, and he has a gigantic book of which we suppose the type is in proportion to the page, so that he is able to see it without looking close, and does not need to use his hand to hold his book or keep his place. Thus he is able, so to speak, to engage his audience twohanded; and when he gets a little excited with his own declamation of *Hamlet's* speeches he gesticulates with a vigor that makes him appear, as compared with the other *Hamlet* on the stage, like a very big horse running in double harness with a very little pony.—*Saturday Review.*

A FIGHT IN A TUNNEL.

Many years ago, my health having become much impaired by over study, I was recommended to pass a Winter in the south of France. Of so agreeable a prescription I readily availed myself. I was without wife or child to encumber my departure; and, armed only with a portmanteau, made a most delightful journey of it to the charming town of V——.

Shortly after my arrival, whilst sitting at the window of my hotel, a man passed by, so very much like myself, that, struck with the resemblance, I rose, and, leaning forward, followed him with my eyes. His dress bespoke him an Englishman. He was tall; so was I. Slim; I was slim. His eyes were blue, his skin fair, his hair a deep auburn, his nose aquiline. All this was my portrait. When he had reached the bottom of the street he paused, looked round, then slowly returned, crossing the road, however, and taking the opposite pavement. This enabled me to get a clearer view of the man. I confess I was much impressed with the resemblance, and hardly liked it. The physiologist, I thought, may delight as much as he pleases in such coincidences; for my part I decidedly object to being made a portion of any sort of phenomenon. I had read of very unpleasant consequences following personal resemblances, and earnestly hoped that this individual, whom nature, short of moulds at the time, had undoubtedly cast in mine, would speedily clear the neighborhood of his presence.

A week or two after this, in taking a walk across a beautiful bit of adjacent country, I suddenly encountered my likeness, seated on a rustic bench beneath a tree, with his arm circling the waist of a very beautiful peasant girl. Her skin, of a pure and creamlike tint, finely contrasted the splendid luxuriance of her black hair. Her eyes flashed upon me as I passed, and I noticed her draw herself erect with rapid hauteur, as if indignant or impatient of detection. The man by her side, who would have passed very well for me to any other person but my mother or myself, still maintained his caressing attitude. He did not condescend to raise his eyes to me as I passed, but kept them fixed upon the face of the girl, who, I could see, watched me with a species of sullen eagerness, as if wishing me well out of sight.

As I passed them, I must confess to having experienced a momentary sensation of envy of the man. Since nature has put him in my skin, I thought, it seems only fair that I should put myself in his shoes. For all I know, I reflected, that beautiful peasant girl might have been originally destined for me; but the intention of nature has been defeated by her love of coincidence. I laughed at my thoughts as I walked on, and, turning a corner, lost sight of the lovers.

On reaching the bottom of the lane, I found that I had fallen upon a *cul-de-sac*. The passage terminated in a series of fields, across which I could discover no footpath. I had no wish to be arrested for trespassing; so I decided on returning the way I had come.

On sighting the bench, I found it was deserted. I was not sorry. I would by no means have disliked another peep at the beautiful brunette; but, at the same time, I had no ambition to inspire the couple with the notion that I was watching them.

I had got to the top of the hill, and was passing between a row of thick bushes, making a sort of natural hedge for a broad area of trees, like a gigantic park, when I was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol, discharged to my left. At the same moment I heard the hollow sound of a ball striking my hat, and that article of dress rolled to the ground.

I looked round with a pale face. The attack was horribly sudden. Who, in the name of heaven, wanted my life? For what crime was my blood demanded? What had I done? I saw the blue smoke curling up from the densest portion of the bushes, and heard the crackling of the furze and twigs, caused by the hasty flight of some one.

I picked up my hat. The ball had passed clean through it. Had it struck two inches lower it would have entered my skull.

I hastened towards the town, possessed with much the same sort of enviable feelings as you might imagine a Tipperary landlord or agent would feel who sees threats of his life carved on every other tree. Bravery in a situation of this sort was quite out of the question. Of what use is pluck when you have to deal with invisible foes? I might almost confess to having broken into downright flight as I neared the town, so extremely anxious was I to escape the vicinity of every sheltering bush, tree or hedge in the neighborhood.

On gaining my hotel, I began to reflect on my narrow escape. I had been too much excited to attach to it the significance it demanded. But the hole in my hat conveyed the most shuddering information on my narrow escape. Beyond all reasonable doubt, my life within that hour had only been worth two paltry inches.

I repeated the question to myself, "Who wants my life? And if anybody wants it, what are his claims? What have I done to merit assassination?" Being wholly unable to answer these queries, I resolved to make a confidant of my host, the hotel keeper. I called him to my room and told him of what had happened. He shrugged his shoulders as he exclaimed—

"Monsieur, like the rest of mankind, must pay the penalty of making love."

"But," said I, shocked at his *sang froid*, "I have not made love. Since I have been here, I am not conscious of even having looked at a woman, much less spoken to one."

"Then it is an enigma," he replied. "The only solution I can offer you is—that you have been mistaken for some one else."

"*Bon Dieu!*" I exclaimed. "You have undoubtedly hit the mark. I have been mistaken—and I know for whom. Have you not seen a man in this town bearing a striking resemblance to me?"

"No," was the answer.

"Well, my friend, I have. The moment I saw him I felt uncomfortable. I had a presentment of evil. You will oblige me by letting me have your bill. I shall go to Paris to-night. If I stop here another day, my life, which I left England to fortify, will be snuffed out like a candle."

The hotel keeper, seeing matters come to a point that affected his interests, endeavored to laugh down my doubts. He argued that the ball I had received in my hat might have been destined for a bird; that it was the shot of some wretched marksman, who might have mistaken my hat for a crow.

"That may all be very well," I answered; "but suffer me to tell you that your excuse only makes me more resolute to leave the place; for of what value is a man's life in a district abounding with sportsmen who can mistake a hat for a crow?"

A train left for Paris at 2:35. It was an express, and I found it to be due at 8 o'clock. I dispatched my portmanteau by a porter to the station, and having twenty minutes before me, sat down to a light repast of cold fowl and *vin ordinaire*. The position of my table enabled me to get a view of the street. As the porter strode away with my luggage, I observed a man cross the road and accost him. In reply to what was obviously a question, the porter, with the gesticulation of a Frenchman, pointed with his thumb to the hotel, and vigorously nodded his head. The man crossed over again to the pavement, came on until he was opposite the hotel, caught sight of me through the window, and abruptly turning on his heel, walked off in the direction taken by the porter.

I thought nothing of this. The man, I conjectured, probably wanted the job I had given to the porter. He was a common-looking fellow, dressed in leather gaiters, a blouse, a slouched cap and a belt. There was nothing singular in his face. He was dark, with a black beard and moustache. He was a familiar type of the middle-aged peasant of Southern France.

Having discharged my bill, I walked to the railway station. On one platform there was much tumult, a train from Paris having just arrived. But upon the platform against which stood the train that was to bear me to the North, I counted only five people, exclusive of porters.

But I had little time for observation. The train would leave in three minutes. I saw my portmanteau stowed away in the luggage van, procured myself a first-class ticket, and took my seat.

The shrill whistle of the guard sounded. The engine gave a snort, and the line of carriages clanked to their chains as they tightened to the strain. Suddenly several voices cried "Stop! stop! Now, then, quick! Which class—first? Let's see your ticket. Right. Here you are—jump in!" The door of my carriage was opened, a form bounded in, the door was slammed, there was another shrill whistle, and off went the train.

I looked at my companion. He was the man whom I had noticed speak to the porter and stare into the window of my hotel.

A thrill passed over me. My recent escape had greatly shaken my nervous system, and the apparition of a man whom I felt I ought to suspect sent a chill through my blood. As a peasant, which he was—not expressed only in his dress, but in his hands, which were dirty, rough and horny—what did he do in a first-class carriage? I would have given something to have changed carriages. But there was no communication with the guard. Moreover the train, as I have told you, was an express, and did not stop until a run of sixty-six miles had been accomplished. We were now bowling along with great rapidity.

The man sat, screwed into the corner away from me, immovable. He appeared to be looking through the window at the country as it whirled by; but there was an abstracted expression in his gaze which indicated that he saw nothing. His arms were folded upon his breast. Though he must have been conscious of my scrutiny, he never turned his eyes upon me. His lips, I saw, were tightly compressed, and he breathed slowly but deeply through his nose, the nostrils of which dilated to the steady respiration.

I began after a time to regain my composure. I struggled to laugh down my fears. What, I thought, had I to fear from a man I had never seen—who had never seen me? The thing was preposterous. I extracted a paper from my pocket and commenced to read. I might have spoken to him, only I imagined that a man in his situation might have been embarrassed by my French, which I did not speak with a good accent. Besides, there was something that repelled all approach in his immobility.

Half an hour passed away. All at once, over the edge of my newspaper, I saw him put his hand out of the window as if to open the door. I had not time to conjecture his intention when, with a wild, screaming whistle, we were hurled into the night of a long tunnel.

The rapid disappearance of the daylight made the oil lamp suspended in the carriage emit but the dullest light for some minutes.

I laid the newspaper down, with all my old fears revived in me. I had scarcely done so when I saw the outline of a man rise in the carriage. He leapt over to where I was seated. I saw the gleam of a knife in the air.

Mad with passion and surprise, I grasped the descending arm. A furious determination to safe my life inspired me with the strength of a giant. The ferocity with which I seized his wrist forced the hand open. The knife fell; and then commenced a silent, furious struggle.

He seized me by the collar and clung with the tenacity of a tiger. I heard his snapping teeth, as if he were endeavoring to bite. We swayed from one end of the carriage to the other. I felt how weak ill-health had left me, and prayed to pass out into the light, that I might the better see how to encounter the ruffian.

Suddenly I felt myself swung round with tremendous energy. I bounded against a door which opened, and we both fell out on to the lines in the very centre of the tunnel.

The fall seemed to have stunned him, for he fell under me and remained for a time motionless. For myself, I received an indescribable shock, such as is experienced in a collision; but I retained my senses. I heard the roar of the train dying away in the distance. I saw the red gleam fading like the eye of a dying demon.

I still clutched him by the throat, nor did I dare relinquish it. My situation was frightful. I suspected that a down train would soon be passing, and in the intense blackness of the tunnel I could not see on which line we had fallen. I would have stretched forth my hand to grope for the rails; I might have found a place of safety by judging of the distance between them; but I felt the form of my assailant commencing to writhe beneath me. His struggles grew fiercer. He endeavored to rise, but with the fury of despair I kept him pressed down, one hand on his throat, the other on his breast. What I desired was to render him insensible. I would then leave him in the darkness, and grope my way as I could.

It never occurred to me at the time that there was no need to make him insensible in order to elude him. The darkness would have rendered my presence invisible to him. But my mind was hopelessly confused. I was breathing a sulphurous air, made thick and difficult by its blackness. My only thought was to keep the ruffian down. I was only capable, indeed, of this thought.

A few minutes had elapsed when I heard a distant rumbling like approaching thunder. It increased. I seemed to feel a wind blowing against my face. I tasted, too, a continual draught of smoke and steam. I knew that a train was approaching, and my hair lifted on my head. What rails were we on? The suspense was frightful.

My assailant increased his struggles. He became furious. He was evidently fighting to throw me down, and over in the direction of that side of the tunnel along which came the roar of the train. I saw his object, and madly pressed upon him. His body frantically writhed. He twisted under me as if he revolved on a pivot. He endeavored to shriek some words to me, but my throttling grasp made his voice no more than a horrible hoarseness.

I saw the red and green lights of the engine approaching. They grew in size and lustre with a hideous rapidity. There was a roar, a shower of dust, a wind that struck me down like a blow from a strong man's fist; then followed the dying rattle, ending in a dull and sullen moan.

I rose to my feet. I crossed over to the wall, and, feeling along it, took to walking with all the speed my sinking frame would suffer me to put forth. How long I walked I know not. My passage seemed interminable. The damp of the wall, against which my left hand constantly pressed, froze my blood. Now and then I stumbled over piles of rubbish lying grouped against the side, and sometimes my groping was bewildered by coming across recesses into which my hands guided me.

At length I saw a star, tremulous, glorious, in the distance. It was daylight—the aperture of the tunnel—and I pushed forward with invigorated spirits. I neared it slowly; for this star seemed to maintain an inexorable distance, and would not enlarge. How shall I describe my joy as I gained the twilight of its reflection—as I advanced and felt the pure air of Heaven upon my dry cheeks and burning lips,—as I saw the blue sky and the dim vista of pale green banks!

As I got into the light a cry escaped my lips. My trousers were splashed with blood. There was one ensanguined line, as if a fountain of blood had played upon me.

I seated myself to recover my strength. I could see that I presented a dismal and terrible spectacle. My coat was torn, my hands were black—so, too, I judged, was my face—my collar had been torn from me, and the skin at the ends of my fingers was lacerated. After reposing myself I climbed the bank, and perceived at about the distance of a mile a small station. I made towards it, and gained it. A railway official, who was standing looking at two children playing in a back garden, uttered a loud cry of alarm as he spied me. I narrated my story to him as coherently as I could, and then sunk upon the ground in a fainting condition.

Of what happened after this I have no remembrance. When I came to my senses I discovered that I had been taken to the house of the station-master, and carefully tended by his wife. From him I learnt the conclusion of this singular incident in my life. It seems that after my story had been told, two men were dispatched into the tunnel in search of my assailant. They discovered him lying dead, with both his legs cut clean off a little above the knees. They bore the corpse to an adjacent dead house; and an inquiry into his death brought out such particulars which are very easily anticipated. The man who so very closely resembled me at V—— had seduced the betrothed of a laborer, one Theodore Vertôt. This Theodore, reckless now of life, and resolutely bent on vengeance, swore to kill the seducer. Mistaking me for his enemy, he attempted to shoot me. This failing, he hung about the hotel armed with a stiletto, determining to stab me whenever I should appear in the street. Hearing, however, that I was about leaving for Paris, he perceived a better and safer means of prosecuting his design, by stabbing me in the tunnel through which he knew we would pass, and then escaping in the darkness. Reflection had obviously taught him that revenge would be none the less sweet because it did not entail his destruction by the law.

Such is this simple but tragical story. My prototype, who had been the means of twice imperilling my life, I have never seen since. I confess to no wish to see him. It is bad enough to have to bear the brunt of one's own follies; it is altogether miserable to suffer from the follies of others. Ever since the occurrence of this small episode I have always thought there is a much wiser providence manifested in the dissimilarity between man and man than our philosophy suffers us to dream of.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Story of a Hungarian Emigrant's Adventures in America.

Colonel AGOSTON HARASZTHY, a brief account of whose varied and adventurous life we copy below from the *Alta California*, was known to many persons in this City, as well as in Washington and throughout the Western States, especially Missouri. His death seems to have occurred last Summer, and those who knew Mrs. HARASZTHY in New-York, at the time of KOSSUTH's visit, will regret to learn that she died a year before her husband.

As one of the pioneers of California the important services rendered to the State by Colonel HARASZTHY demand more than a passing notice. All doubt as to his death is now removed by a letter from a member of his family, dated San Antonio, Nicaragua, July 22. The writer says: "Father, on the 6th of July, left the house to go to a new landing (where they were putting up a saw mill) to meet Mr. LEWIS. But not finding him he spoke to the workmen, saying the mill was too far from the river, and would have been better on the other side. He then rode to the river, tied his mule, spread his oilcloth coat on the ground, rolled up his other coat and must have laid down on it for a time. From thence his footsteps were traced to a large tree, the limbs of which reach to the other side of the river. About the middle of the stream a large limb was found to be broken, and at the same place, a few days before, an alligator had dragged a cow into the stream from the bank. We must conclude that father tried to cross the river by the tree, and that losing his balance he fell, grasping the broken limb, and then the alligator must have drawn him forever down."

Colonel HARASZTHY was born in the year 1812, in the Comitat of Backsa, Hungary. His family was one of the oldest and most influential of the old nobility—his name appearing frequently in the history of that country over a period of 760 years. He was educated to the law, as was the custom there. At the age of 18 he was a member of the body guard of the Emperor FERDINAND, which was composed of nobles. Then he was Chief Executive officer of his State. He then became Private Secretary of the Viceroy of Hungary. When the Liberal movement began he at once took the lead of that party in his State, but was afterwards, upon the failure of that movement, compelled to leave his country. He came at once to New-York, and after traveling over the United States he wrote and published a book upon their resources. The work was designed to invite emigration from Hungary, and was the first work upon that subject ever printed in the Hungarian language.

Soon after he made the State of Wisconsin his home, purchased large tracts of land, founded several sttlements, built bridges, constructed roads and established ferries. Having in his possession valuable State papers, the Austrian Government opened negotiations for their surrender. The question was referred to General CASS, who succeeded in gaining permission for Colonel HARASZTHY to return to Hungary and remain for one year. This he did, settling up his affairs; and although his landed estates were confiscated, he succeeded in saving $150,000, which he brought with him to this country, together with his family and a large portion of the family plate and paintings. Returning to Wisconsin, he engaged in mercantile pursuits—built and owned steamboats, and also engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He was the first to plant the hop in the State, and encourage its cultivation. The Commissioner of Agriculture reports that the product of this crop, in the county where it was then introduced, for the year 1866, amounted to over two millions of dollars.

He was at this time also at the head of the Emigrant Association of Wisconsin, which brought over large colonies of English, Germans and Swiss, and settled them upon the fertile lands of that State. He gave to the Catholic Church a tract of 640 acres of land, upon which has since been erected an extensive monastery. When news came of the revolution in Hungary, he was the leader of those who gathered arms and ammunition, and sent them to his countrymen—also expending large sums from his own private purse for the same object.

In 1849 he removed to California—settled at San Diego—was elected Sheriff of the county, and rendered valuable aid in suppressing the Indian war of that period. He laid out what is known as Middle San Diego, and in 1852 was elected a member of the Legislature. Being a working member, he had a place on the principal Committees, and distinguished himself by his opposition to all schemes of fraud and monopoly. In 1852 he removed to San Francisco and devoted himself to agriculture and horticulture upon his property at Crystal Springs, in San Mateo County. He was appointed by President PIERCE as Assayer in the United States Branch Mint, and at a later period was made Melter and Refiner. After his resignation of these positions, serious charges were made against him, but upon a thorough investigation they were proven to be wholly without foundation, and he was honorably acquitted. During this time he built the present metallurgical works which have rendered such important service, and he also received patents for improved processes for the refining of gold.

In 1856 he removed to Sonoma, and devoted his whole attention to viniculture. He founded a horticultural society, and began importing vines from abroad. He was the first to advocate the raising of vines without irrigation—planted the most extensive vineyards, and at once put himself at the head of the wine interest. He may with propriety be called the Father of Viniculture in California. In 1858 he wrote a treatise on the culture of the vine and the manufacture of wine, which was published by the State for gratuitous distribution. This publication gave the first impulse to this interest, and from that time California became the wine state of the Western Continent. He was the first to employ Chinese labor in his vineyards, and the first to adapt the redwood timber to the making of casks for wine. In 1861 he was appointed by the Governor of California as a Commissioner to visit the wine countries of Europe, which resulted in the importation of four hundred different named varieties of grape vines, which have now been planted quite extensively in most of the vineyards in the State, from which are made the most valuable wines we now produce.

The book written by Colonel HARASZTHY, entitled *Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making*, is conceded to be one of the best yet written. Upon his return from Europe in 1862 he was chosen President of the State Agricultural Society, having been Vice-President for three years prior thereto. In 1863 he organized the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, to which Society he conveyed his four hundred acres of vines in Sonoma.

In 1868 Colonel HARASZTHY went to Nicaragua, with the intention of engaging in trade; but his active mind and talent for improvement would not let him rest. He became interested in an extensive sugar plantation, and began clearing new lands and planting more canes. Having procured from the Government of Nicaragua valuable privileges for distilling, he erected an extensive distillery for the manufacture of spirits for exportation. He also turned his attention to the textile fibres of the country, and was waiting patents for improved machinery for their cleansing and preparation for market. Last Winter he returned to California to purchase machinery, and to charter a vessel with which to open the trade between San Francisco and the ports of Nicaragua. It was his desire to make the rich products of that country tributary to the wealth and material progress of California. Colonel HARASZTHY was a man whose whole aim it was to introduce new elements of wealth, to search out new fields of industry, and thus to lead the way to a wider field of material progress in whatever country he lived. He was a man of good and generous impulses. He was hospitable and liberal almost to a fault. His hand was ever ready to help those who stood in need. He was full of ambition, but only in the line of being useful to his fellows. Those who knew him intimately loved and admired him; and all acknowledged a charm in his presence which they felt, but could not explain.

The Missionary Schooner Morning Star

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 24.

Telegraph dispatches from San Francisco, received here to-day, report the total loss of the missionary schooner *Morning Star*, Oct. 5 or 18, on one of the Micronesian Islands, in the Northern Pacific Ocean, probably at Strong's Island or Ebone.

The vessel was a total wreck. She had on board several missionaries, and probably a crew of some seventeen men, all of whom are reported saved. The vessel was insured in State-street for $18,000; in the New-England Mutual, China, Neptune and Boston, $4,500 each.

This vessel was built at East Boston in 1866, for the American Board of Foreign Missions, by contributions from the children of the different religious societies which sustain this Board. About 2,000 Sabbath schools contributed, and over 150,000 certificates of stock were issued to the children, who had contributed in the aggregate over $25,000 to build the vessel. She cost, we believe, all found, about $27,000. But the old *Morning Star*, built and used for the same purpose, and worn out in the service, sold for $4,000 in gold.

She was a staunch and excellent little vessel of about 200 tons, and was used exclusively to keep up intercourse and carry missionaries and supplies between the Sandwich Islands and the Marquesas and the Micronesian Islands, making a trip every year to each of these distant groups of islands. She was much used by the natives in their missionary movements, being indeed under the special direction of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, though supported by a yearly appropriation of about $5,000 from the American Board.

She sailed from Boston Nov. 12, 1866, under command of Captain HIRAM BINGHAM, Jr., himself a missionary, and arrived at Honolulu March 13, 1867, and has ever since been actively and most usefully employed among the islands, and has hitherto escaped disaster, though very narrowly, in navigating among the coral reefs of the Pacific. At the time of her loss she was in command of Captain A. TENGSTRON, Captain BINGHAM having resigned her command some time since.

The first *Morning Star*, of about 150 tons, was built at Chelsea in 1856, entirely by the ten-cent contributions of children, and did good service for many years; but she was hastily built, and in less than ten years was found to be in such a state as to require very extensive repairs to make her seaworthy, and it was judged best to sell her and build the new vessel which has just now been lost.

GEORGIA.

Railroad Enterprise—New Roads in Progress and in Prospect—The Air Line—Important Judicial Decision—What the "Green Line" is.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

Apart from the excitements, hopes, fears, prognostications and apprehensions of the political world, of which for the State of Georgia this remarkable city is the capital, the new rail roads built, building and to be built, attract most attention among those who may be counted the enterprising and progressive people of the State. The completion and successful operation thus far of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, have given a great impetus to railroad enterprise in Southern Georgia. Several new branch roads are progressing rapidly, and that between Albany, in Dougherty County, and Brunswick, known as the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, will, it is said, be in running order by Midsummer.

It is also proposed to build a road from Macon through Jones and Jasper Counties—a part of the State which is very productive and well settled, but without any railroad facilities—to Covington, on the Georgia Railroad, (from Augusta to Atlanta,) and it is further proposed, with a good prospect of the intention being carried out, to build the long-projected extension of the road between Gordon, on the Central Railroad, (from Savannah to Macon,) and Eatonton to Madison, on the Georgia Railroad, with a further prospective extension to "tap" the Air Line Railroad from Atlanta to Charlotte, N. C., at some point north of Madison, with a branch to Athens.

The Air Line Railroad is a fact. It cannot be called an accomplished fact, because only a very few miles have been built, but it is a fact in a mild kind of a way, and is destined to become a very important fact in due process of time. It will not be long before the road will be completed to Gainesville, in Hale County, a very pretty and attractive village, with sulphur springs in the immediate neighborhood, of remarkable strength and curative properties, and destined to become a place of considerable importance.

Then, again, it is seriously proposed—or, rather, an old proposition is seriously renewed—to extend the Athens Branch Railroad to Clayton, in Rabun County, there to connect with the Tennessee railroads, and thus establish direct communication between Augusta and Cincinnati, shortening the route between these two points fully 150 miles. The road from Augusta to Port Royal, S. C., on the Atlantic, is already under way, and will be under the control of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, so that, when both new roads are built, the route from Cincinnati to the Atlantic coast of the South will be almost an air line. Many of these enterprises have already received State aid in the shape of State bonds, granted by act of the General Assembly, which is paid in proportion as the roads are built, at a certain rate per mile, on the same principle as the aid given by the United States to the Pacific Railroads.

The Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad, which will open up and make available one of the largest and richest slate regions in the world, is progressing rapidly. Several miles of this road are nearly completed, and the whole work is being vigorously pushed. When this is done, and slates for roofs are within the reach of the million, so that shingles may be discarded, the fire insurance companies will be able to afford to increase the commissions which they now pay to their agents, and perhaps reduce the rates which they now charge to their policy holders. The Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company are said to have plenty of money, and promise to have the whole road, which will be a very valuable auxiliary to the State road—the Western and Atlantic—finished by the 1st of October. Another very important road from Newnan, on the Macon and Western Railroad, connecting with the railroads in Alabama, is already under contract, and the work progressing satisfactorily.

I should have mentioned another railroad project which is fast approaching realization—that connecting Columbus, *via* Cuthbert, with Bainbridge. I do not believe that all these "iron roads" will be built immediately, but I think that those which have been begun will be completed, and that some of those which are "talked about," such as the extension of the Georgia Railroad, *via* Athens, to Rabun's Gap, and the Milledgeville and Eatonton Road to Madison, and thence to Athens, will be undertaken by the rich and prosperous companies directly interested in their construction.

Writing about railroads reminds me of a very important decision which was rendered the other day by the Supreme Court of Georgia sustaining an injunction granted by the Superior Court against the sale by the City of Savannah to the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and Southwestern Railroad Company, of the stock owned by Savannah in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, as contrary to law and public policy. Had the sale been consummated the Central Road would have secured complete control of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, running from Savannah and Bainbridge, and thus have done away with that competition which the Atlantic and Gulf Road was specially built to create, procuring a monopoly of the freight and travel of all Southern Georgia. Some citizens of Macon, stockholders in the Central Railroad, obtained an injunction against the consummation of the proposed sale of 12,383 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf stock, an appeal was taken and the Supreme Court, with one dissenting voice, has sustained the injunction. The decision may be right, sound in law and policy, but as one who travels a great deal over the State of Georgia, I should be very glad to see all railroads in Southern Georgia managed as well as the Central. Judge WARNER dissented *in toto* from Judges BROWN and MCCAY, holding that the sale was legal and consistent with a sound public policy. The case created great excitement from the parties to the suit, the large interests involved, and the array of prominent counsel on both sides. Chief-Justice J. E. BROWN pronounced an elaborate judgment, in which he held that the charters of the Central and Southwestern Railroad Companies conferred no power to purchase stock in other railroad companies, and that, therefore, they being the mere creatures of law, they cannot possess any powers except those which their charters expressly confer—they can take nothing by implication.

In my last I alluded to the "Green Line" excursion through Georgia, visiting a portion of South Carolina and Florida. As it may not be generally understood what the "Green Line" means, I will state that it is a combined freight line from Cincinnati to Savannah, to which the following railroads are parties: The Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Northwestern, Nashville and Chattanooga, Western and Atlantic, the Georgia, South Carolina, Charlotte, Macon and Western, Macon and Brunswick, Atlantic and Gulf, Atlanta and West Point and Montgomery and West Point. The name "Green Line" is derived from the cars of the line being painted green. The rates by this arrangement are ten per cent. less than under the old system. Shippers can now obtain through bills of lading, and the saving of time is as five to sixteen days.

QUONDAM.

Admiral Farragut's Visit to Portland.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 25.

We have the best reason for believing that the story which has been going the rounds of the papers—that Admiral FARRAGUT was quite disturbed at not having around him at Portland the officers of his choice—has at best but the merest shred of truth in it. The officers who were ordered on his staff were most of them, if not all of them, old associates in danger and personal friends, and were received by him and his excellent wife with the most hearty cordiality, and were treated in the most kindly manner; and the only shadow of a complaint which was heard from the Admiral's lips during his whole time he was in Portland related to the failure of the Government to order to Portland a favorite surgeon, who had been particularly successful in treating the Admiral's bodily ills. By some inadvertence the request for the attendance of this medical friend at Portland was not attended to, and was a cause of regret. For the fact was, the sturdy old Admiral, who had braved without injury the dangers of the sea and the hottest of fighting, was, when ordered to Portland, but just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, occasioned by exposure to a draught through a car window, which a fidgety, thoughtless, if not selfish woman insisted on having open while crossing the Rocky Mountains on the way to Omaha. This being the state of things, the Admiral—but more especially his family—naturally enough felt some solicitude about the effects of his exposure and his duties at Portland, and desired his old physician's presence. And that is just all there was to make that story out of.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Appreciation of the Public Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* is in great tribulation that gold has declined so rapidly. Is there nothing that can be done to give them some comfort? It is not disposed to give the least credit to the Government for the improved condition of its finances. In fact, it says it has done nothing. Has it not, under GRANT's Administration, collected the revenue more faithfully and honestly, decreased the expenses of the Government very materially, and largely reduced taxation? Is this nothing, and has it had nothing to do with such a result. The decline in gold shows conclusively that there is the utmost confidence, both in this country and in Europe, that the Government is not only able, but determined to pay the last dollar of its indebtedness in gold. From natural causes, and without legislation, we shall soon come back to specie payments. Let us have the funding bill as a law, as reported within a few days past, and the first series of five hundred millions, at five per cent., will be taken up at once. The great demand of the country now is an immediate reduction of the taxes, say to three per cent. on the income tax, and the exemption to be made $2,000, and then let us have "masterly inactivity" with regard to further legislation on our finances, and all will be well. We are apt to forget the rapidly increasing ability to bear our present burdens.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 25, 1870. K.

Prohibition Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of prohibitory legislation is so vigorously thrust upon the public, and mixed up with so many other principles and interests that no opportunity of seriously discussing it should be neglected. Nay, it is very desirable that there should be some common ground—such as your columns—for these opportunities. In general each side occupies its own post, and has its own way so far as talking is concerned. When a so-called temperance man delivers a speech in favor of prohibition, his audience is composed of aquarians like himself; his remarks are not criticized; it is not probable that any one would be allowed to criticize them. When I write a pamphlet on the question, (as I did some years ago,) it is not probable that the prohibitionists read it; it is certain that they make no attempt to answer it. I was therefore well pleased on the whole to notice Mr. JEWETT's letter in your paper of Feb. 20, though at the same time sensible that only the first step towards the removal of a difficulty had been taken, and that the expression "common ground" could only be used in a limited sense. When a man is so wrapped up in his moral self-complacency that he quietly assumes the prohibitionists to be special representatives of religion and progress, and their conscientious opponents to be governed by a desire for the spoils of office and "fat pasturage," it is clear that much must yet be done to render him pervious to reason and fact.

Mr. JEWETT regrets that I have "no word of reproof" for those who object to interference with "the most destructive system of wrong and outrage that disgraces modern civilization." So far as I can get at his meaning he seems to allude to intemperance. The thing is bad enough in itself without exaggeration. All moralists and sociologists agree that intemperance is a great evil, and one which we should sedulously try to abate. But the trouble is that prohibition, in attacking intemperance, has a direct tendency to upset and shatter several things which are of much more importance—I make the assertion deliberately and unhesitatingly—than all the life and property destroyed by intemperance. Prohibition is the bear in the fable, smashing the fly on its friend's face—and smashing the face along with it. It is Brother Jack, in the *Tale of a Tub*, tearing the trumpery off his coat, and tearing the coat to pieces at the same time. It is the Chinaman burning his cottage to roast his pig. It is Jocrisse pulling down his house to exterminate the rats in the cellar, and after all most of the rats escape, and poor Jocrisse has only turned himself out of doors for nothing.

To claim that the great national Republican party, comprising among its members a large variety of opinions as to the best method of dealing with great social evils, should insert a prohibitionist plank in its platform, seems to me a most arrogant and unreasonable demand. We might just as well—so far as the principle and right of the matter are concerned—be asked to embody in our political creed a condemnation of dancing or horse-racing or theatrical entertainments. There are many good and sincere men belonging to our party who have the strongest objection to these popular amusements. "The party stands committed to reform abuses." Very well. There is one lovely little abuse I wish it would try its hand at reforming, namely, the present tariff, which taxes the whole community to enrich a few favored classes, and under pretext of revenue makes the people pay five dollars for every dollar the Government receives. Suppose Mr. JEWETT and his friends were to run a tilt at that instead of raiding upon lager beer gardens. I can tell him that the men who have the quickest nose and eye for abuses generally, and the boldest determination to grapple with them, are not the slaves of one doubtful idea which prevents them seeing anything else, neither are they necessarily the men who make the most fuss in public meetings and newspapers. For some time past I have been "pegging away" at three delightful abuses from a sheer sense of duty and without any other hope of reward, even of notoriety—if notoriety be a reward—since most of my work is secret or anonymous. And meanwhile I have seen divers of your virtuous prohibitionists rolling their logs, grinding their axes and feeding themselves and their "faithful dependents" at the public cost by various dodges not exactly compatible with my ideas of Christianity or morality. I have seen them too, the most inveterate supporters of the grossest abuses, and the most cross opponents of any desirable reforms. Mr. JEWETT's charitable appreciation of those Republicans who differ from him on the so-called temperance question, made me laugh in spite of its injustice, it was so sweetly irrelevant to my case. I shall be very much obliged to him or any other man who will tell me what "pasturage" I ever got, or tried to get, by my connection with the Republican Party; what literal coppers to compensate for many metaphorical kicks. Every act of the Republican Party, from the beginning of the war to the present time, so far as it has had any influence on my pecuniary fortunes, has tended to diminish my income. I have literally worked for nothing a day, and found myself. I only wish I could insure the same wages to all the rampant prohibitionists in the country.

I do not intend to yield an inch to these men, who think that they are the perfection of virtue because they have resolved that there shall be no more cakes and ale. If I have "denounced them sharply" my excuse is that of the schoolboy after a fight, "who begun it?" Did they not begin to call names? Have they not denounced as "a friend of intemperance" every man who dissented from their views, even were he such a man as the late Governor ANDREW? Are they not trying to make the selling or drinking a glass of wine or beer an infamous offence? As the son of a Protestant clergyman and a communicant of more than thirty years' standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church, I repudiate their pretension to be the exclusive possessors of consciences; as a member of the Republican Party I protest against that party's being made responsible for their absurd but perilous antics.

CARL BENSON.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Reduction of Taxation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the TIMES every morning before breakfast, and I must say that for some time its articles on the heavy taxation we are subject to made me unhappy until I went into an examination of what I ate and drank, and I found I did not suffer so much as the newspaper said I did.

For breakfast, the tea, coffee and sugar are taxed by the United States. The tax for each grown person is $5 50 on all three articles. The sausages have only the dog tax—that is, City. The butter, the tax on salt—heavy—say two mills on a pound of butter. The grocer makes you pay six cents for the salt in it. I wish the tax was heavier; less salt would be put in the butter, as one and one-half ounces are put in a pound, when an ounce is enough. The milk has the Croton tax only;—all the other articles on the table are exempt from taxation. At dinner, pepper, salt and whatever liquor you may drink are the only articles taxed. If you do without liquor, no taxation except the two first named articles. Liquor and cigars are the articles you pay the most taxation on. The taxes are more than $20 on each article to those who use them—they are not necessaries and are easily dispensed with. On clothing of a necessary kind the taxation amounts to but little. If you want foreign articles you should be able to pay the tax.

The above shows how little taxation we are subject to from the United States if you confine your living to the necessaries of life. Now, what I wish to advocate as an inference is that there is no necessity for the immediate reduction of taxation, as you suggest in your newspaper, and that there are cogent reasons for the continuation of the taxation until the national debt is so diminished that the Government can fund the debt on reasonable terms and have its credit equal to that of Great Britain.

The reason why our credit is so low is the fact of repudiation. The father of it lives, and still has a powerful party at his back of repudiators and traitors; and foreigners dread their power. The only way to remove that dread is to adhere to what Mr. BOUTWELL is doing. Redeem the debt as fast as possible, which can only be done by keeping up the taxation. There is only one way of paying the debt, talk as much finance as you will—that is, collect the means to pay it by taxation, which, of course, should bear as little as possible on the necessaries of life. I believe, after the Secretary of the Treasury has redeemed two hundred millions more of the debt, which money must seek reinvestment, that confidence will be so great in our securities that the Secretary will be "master of the situation," and can dictate reasonable terms, instead of being dictated to by the public creditors.

I do not like to make invidious distinctions, but the United States taxes on each person are not $10; our City tax is $24 on each person.

G. W. B.

THE FINE ARTS.

Carl Brandt's "Resignation."—Picture Sales—Some New and Good Paintings.

We have already noticed that Mr. CARL BRANDT's new drawing, "Resignation," is on exhibition at Knoedler's Art Gallery in Fifth-avenue. It represents a young and charming woman who has been watching through the night beside the grave that appears in the distance. As morning breaks she leaves the loved one's tomb, and

"Looking upward, full of grace,
She prays, and from a happy place
God's glory smites her on the face."

She has given the night to lamentations and sorrowful communings; with the morning, peace and hope have come. She has stepped from darkness into light, not only in a physical but a moral sense, and the peace that is within shines through her pure and lovely countenance. The attitude of the figure is natural and graceful. The draperies are most effectively arranged, and not the least pleasing part of the picture is the little glimpse of landscape in the distance, with its calm lake and dimly outlined hills shining in the brightness of the early morning.

A valuable collection of pictures by French, English, American and Belgian artists is on exhibition at the gallery No. 845 Broadway. The most noticeable, perhaps, are the fine landscape by WOAGEN—"The Wetterbarn," and the "Tyrol" and "Hartz Mountains," by CARL TRIEBEL. WOAGEN's picture is a faithful reproduction of a very grand scene. TRIEBEL's "Tyrol" is a remarkably fine painting, the lake with its background of lofty mountains being as striking in effects as careful in execution. From Mr. S. R. GIFFORD we have "A Lake in the White Mountains." The time is Autumn. Like all Mr. GIFFORD's pictures, it is worthy of all the attention that may be bestowed on it. A moonlight scene by BROEMIS is effective, though perhaps hardly true to nature. Among the *genre* pictures Mr. DAVID COL's "Checker Players" takes the lead. An old gentleman, his wife, a young man, and a friend compose the party. The game has arrived at a crisis. The expressions on the four faces are admirable. Indeed, in expression and finish this picture might almost be mistaken for one of Messonier's. "The Three Friends," by C. M. WEBB, is noticeable for its admirable execution and the sentiment and graceful rendering of a rather commonplace subject. De BRACKALEER has "The Family Quarrel." Two aged people are apparently about to resort to blows, but are separated by their daughter. The rage in the old man's face, and the fury on that of the old woman are given to the life. DIFFENBACH has a somewhat coarsely painted, but pleasing picture of "Children and Dogs." The expressions are unmistakable. L'enfant de Metz. Carl Hubner, Verhoeven, Van Marches, J. Caraud, Tait, Knarren and Erdmann are also well represented. VERHOEVEN's "Card Party" is a fine and graceful picture. KNARREN's "Interior" is noticeable for its exquisite finish and the fine flesh coloring of the two principal figures. HY. DILLENS is represented by "Punch and Judy," a well-drawn picture, full of expression. Though last, by no means least, is Mr. ADOLPH LESREL's "Petrach's Laura." It is somewhat in the medieval style. Laura, with a book on her lap, is seated in a high-backed chair. She is clothed in a red velvet robe and her feet are placed on a white satin cushion. The face is pale as marble, but full of feeling. The texture of the draperies is rendered with wonderful skill. Some old and fine engravings and a few water colors have been added to the collection. They will be sold at 3 P. M. on Thursday next, the oil paintings in the evening.

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

His Early Life in Detroit—The Friends He Made There—How He was Enabled to Enter Upon the Study of Law.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Feb. 23.

The death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, which is announced by a cable dispatch, has a special interest in Detroit, as well as the more general interest that attaches to him as a prominent and distinguished public man. He was for many years during his boyhood and youth a resident of this city, and is well remembered by many of our citizens.

His parents removed at an early day to this City, where his father, a poor man, pursued the avocation of a butcher and drover, living at one time on Woodbridge-street, near what is now DUNCAN's malt house, at another in what was then known as the old Cook House—now the Park House—in Hamtramck, and at still another out on the Grand River road. The son enjoyed only the ordinary advantages afforded by the public schools of that day, but these he seems to have diligently improved. These studies he pursued into the branch of the State University then located here, but whether he went through its entire course is not known. During this period, at different times, he was attached to surveying parties pursuing their work in this State, and was also an *attaché* to one or more Indian commissions charged with the making of treaties with the original occupants and owners of the soil. He was also, for a time, clerk in the office of ZEPHANIAH PLATT, a Commissioner under the old Banking law, and made out most or all of the papers incident to the transaction of business in that office. He also pursued the study of law in Mr. PLATT's office, as also in those of ATTERBURY & WILLIAMS and the late CHARLES TYRON, but was not so specially indebted to the latter gentleman, in any particular, as has been the popular belief. He was admitted to the Bar before leaving this city, but never obtained any position as a practitioner as he almost immediately removed to New-England under the following circumstances:

In the Spring of 1844, having became possessed of a few hundred dollars in money, the proceeds of some copper stocks, which had been presented to him when comparatively worthless, but which had risen on his hands, aided perhaps by some of the leading citizens of Detroit, who admired his genius, among whom General A. S. WILLIAMS and the late L. B. MIZNER, Esq., are to be particularly mentioned, he went to Cambridge, Mass., to attend the Law School at that place. These he was classmate of our fellow-citizen, E. C. WALKER, Esq. At the close of the term in July, needing funds for the continuance of his studies, and having, by a few political speeches delivered before the Whig clubs of Boston, attracted the attention of the Whig State Central Committee, he was employed by that body for the sum of $600 to stump the State of Massachusetts for the remainder of the campaign.

BURLINGAME being possessed of a style of oratory entirely different from that to which the staid and cultured New-Englanders were then accustomed, his speeches attracted no little public attention, and he became at once immensely popular. So positive was the impression made by him that the late Governor BRIGGS took a great fancy to him, and insisted on his remaining in Massachusetts, offering him the powerful aid of his influence and position to assist him in making his way in life. His father, and a brother who was a dentist, had removed to California shortly after the first breaking out of the gold fever in that then far-off Eldorado. The young orator, always sagacious in making available every advantage, readily accepted the Governor's kind offer, and he further pursued his studies in Harvard University and Law School, concluding them and receiving a degree in 1846. He then settled down to the practice of the law, forming a partnership with a son of Governor BRIGGS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Baron HAUSSMANN spent $423,500,000 in Paris during his rule.

Prussia will not abolish the death penalty.

There are between five and six hundred glaciers among the Alps, covering an area of nearly 1,500 square miles.

There will be five new lighthouses on the coast of Egypt, in consequence of the Suez Canal, viz.: at Port Said, Rosetta, Burlos, Damietta and Razel-Bouroum.

VICTORIEN SARDOU's next historical drama in Paris will put WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE on the stage.

There are nearly 80,000 skilled workmen out of employment in England, according to a late speech of the Lord Mayor of London.

NAPOLEON is reported to be one of the largest landed proprietors in Spain.

Switzerland has 391 newspapers, of which forty-six are dailies.

The obituary list in the London *Times* of the 9th inst. contained the names of six ladies and four gentlemen whose united ages amounted to 866 years. Of the ladies one had reached the age of 100, and the youngest was aged 82.

Moscow, Russia, has 1,295,000 inhabitants and 532 schoolmasters.

A club of distinguished men has been formed in London for the discussion of "the immortality of the soul."

The Lower Chamber at Berlin has passed the bill authorizing the Government to borrow 40,000,000 thalers for the construction of State railways.

Diamonds have been discovered near Prague, in a sandy bed which had previously yielded tourmaline, sapphires and other precious stones.

The standard of height in the Royal Marine Corps has been raised half an inch.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "an old woman named MARIA RAWSON was yesterday convicted at Sheffield for the fiftieth time! Her convictions occupy three entire pages in the Police books, and she has spent nearly all her life in prison."

The increase in the population of Berlin during 1869 amounted to 37,821 souls. At this rate the population of the city will double itself in twenty years.

The London *Daily News* says the Government will prosecute the father of the Welsh fasting girl as well as the committee who combined to keep her without food.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of L.L.D., on the Greek Archbishop of Syra.

Within four weeks nearly 14,000 copies of a cheap edition of CHANNING's works were subscribed for in England.

Baron ADOLPHE DE ROTHSCHILD has been fighting a duel at Monaco, with one of the editors of the *Figaro*. The editor was wounded in the hand.

M. GANGIRAU-NANTENIL, the oldest dramatic author in France, has just died at the age of 96.

The *Parlement* thinks that the late Parisian riots have almost stopped the trade of the city. The losses of the shopkeepers are described as "enormous."

The London *Globe* says that an invitation will probably be offered to American riflemen to visit Wimbledon for an international rifle match this year.

The King of Italy is going to give three grand balls this Winter—one at Florence, another at Milan, and a third at Turin.

It is said to be a common custom among Cornish miners to marry and emigrate within a week of the performance of the solemn contract. One Sunday, at St. Agnes, a miner named JOSEPH KINSMAN married one FLORENCE MITCHELL, and on Monday he quitted Cornwall for America, leaving his wife at home.

The printers of Vienna and of Pesth are on a strike. Attempts at a compromise having failed, the publishers of the Vienna Press have arranged to have all the journals printed in one establishment under their own control.

At a recent concert in Liverpool, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a Good Time Coming," a farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, you could not tell us the date, could you."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says that the events of which Bavaria is the theatre might at any moment give rise to a position of affairs which might place France and Prussia at variance.

Brazil demands the "championship" for a colored man, aged 150, who has just died there. The man's memory reached back to 1730.

A journal of Palermo relates a shocking accident which occurred in that city. A garden wall in the Via Sant' Agostino fell down on a number of children seated below. When the rubbish was removed three of them were found to be dead, and three others so severely hurt as to leave but slight hopes of their recovery.

In 1866 Ireland registered 353,798 dogs; in 1867 the number fell to 256,752; and in 1868 it was only 248,003.

The sale of SAINTE-BEUVE's library is postponed until the 10th of March, owing to the length of time required to prepare a catalogue.

In 1869 some 55,902 emigrants sailed from the port of Havre. Their destinations were: Canada, 8; United States, 52,457; Mexico, 6; Antilles, 97; Brazil, 293; States on the Plata, 3,000; other places, 41.

The increasing age of CALCRAFT, the London hangman, has rendered it desirable that a successor to his unenviable post should be provided. The fact that there was likely to be a vacancy in this department of public service having become generally known, as many as 134 candidates applied for the office.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Lords for the amendment of the law as to the property of married women; and from Dublin, for the admission of women to the franchise.

Dr. HEHN, at Berlin, and Professor FRANCESCO PAPA, at Turin, have each brought out a book on domestic animals in prehistoric times.

An album is being published in Florence containing photographic reproductions of the writing of Italian artists from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. Each part will contain twenty-five autographs and a biographical notice of the writer.

A new journal, *Le Centre Gauche*, has just been started at Paris under semi-Ministerial auspices, and as the accredited organ of the party whose name it bears.

An exchange notices the fact that some time since an English boy was literally sold into slavery. The lad was left an orphan when very young and was taken charge of by a man named FIELD. As soon as he was able to do a little work, FIELD sold him for £2 to a collier at Ravensworth. Happening recently to offend his master, he beat him about the back and shoulders with the blade of a spade, inflicting several serious wounds. The master was fined £5 for the assault, and the lad was sent to the infirmary.

The *Athenæum* in noting the sale of a set of early-printed books in London, considers one blockbook on vellum the greatest puzzle it has seen. The illustrations are colored woodcuts, but the text, written in various hands, is like manuscript. There was, besides, a series of German playing cards of the fourteenth century, an Icelandic MS. of the fifteenth, and the first perfect copy ever discovered of *La Legende Dorée*, printed at Lyons by BARTHOMEE BUYER, in 1476. The only other copy known, (in Lord SPENCER's library,) wants at least one leaf, and probably several. It is the first French book printed in France, but no copy is now known in that country.

The "cab and coachman" interest in Paris has now an official organ. The *French Coachman* is devoted to "the refinement and moral elevation" of the cab driver. The paper contains "waifs and strays, songs and sermons," also "elegant extracts of the hardships and impositions the order experiences from the unsympathetic public."

Several serpents, gorillas, &c., were sent from West India to a Mr. CROSS, a naturalist, in Liverpool. Mr. CROSS' premises adjoin a stable, separated by a wall two bricks thick. In the stable was a horse belonging to Mr. HENDERSON, a ship-store dealer; and it would seem that on Tuesday night a large serpent by some means got into the stable. In the morning the horse-keeper found the horse in a very nervous state, and in the manger was the dead snake, a portion of its head having been bitten away. The animal, which had several marks on its back where the coils of the reptile had been, was quite uninjured.

Between thirty and forty large ships have passed through the Suez Canal since its opening. The amount of tolls received from them was about $60,000.

The cost of the proposed International Exhibition at Vienna is estimated at $3,000,000. Foreign countries are to be required to pay for their own building, or each exhibitor for the space he occupies.

Mr. H. ROCHEFORT has the inestimable privilege of writing to the newspapers; he can order chops and claret from an eatinghouse; smoke as much as he likes; has the society of other political martyrs, and has withal plenty of time to read and study.

In order to prevent the impositions inflicted on the patient British public by the tyrant cabmen, a kilometric system of keeping account of the distance traveled was attempted. But it does not appear to work well. The dials have the unfortunate habit of going faster than the cab.

London has an Alpine Club for the purpose of "scaling the rocks and mountains of Switzerland during the Summer," and a Skating Club, "for the purpose of gliding over the Swiss lakes in Winter." The propriety and convenience of having such clubs located at London must be evident.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 27, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 84 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The agents of the missing steamer *City of Boston* have sent a steamer from Liverpool to cruise off the Madeira Islands to look out for the missing steamer, experienced seamen regarding it probable that she has been disabled, and is trying to make the islands under canvas....The Duke of Richmond has accepted the leadership of the Tories in the House of Lords....A strike is said to be threatened in the Bolton cotton mills....The recent vote in the French Chambers on the question of continuing the system of official candidates for Deputies, it is said has created dissatisfaction in the mind of the Emperor with his Ministers, for their inability to reconcile the opposing elements in the Chambers....A demonstration by the conscripts at Lyons on Thursday last, was suppressed without bloodshed....Archbishop de Bonald, of Lyons, is dead....The struggle between the Church and Revolutionary parties in the Spanish Cortes is becoming intensified, the exciting cause being the question of prosecuting the Archbishop of Santiago for treason....The Duke of Montpensier publishes a letter denying that he is a pretender to the Spanish throne, and asserting that he desires only to be considered a Spanish citizen, and longs for a definite Constitution.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to provide for completing the State Industrial Asylum, and for the enlargement of the State Armory at Rochester. A motion was adopted requiring the Canal Auditor to report the interest paid on the debt since February, 1862, the amount of the debt matured since then, and other matters connected with the finances of the canals. A bill was then introduced making appropriations for new work, repairs and other expenses, and for the principal and interest of the debt beginning Oct. 1, 1870. The Senate adjourned to Tuesday morning.

In the Assembly, the Excise bill was made a special order for Wednesday evening next. The time for reporting the Cuban resolutions was extended to Wednesday. Bills were introduced to charter the Brooklyn Library Association, and to repeal the Railroad Consolidation act of 1869. The concurrent resolution in favor of the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Bennett, which appropriates money to pay the New-York State canal debt, in order to reduce the tolls, underwent debate, and was modified so as to omit the allusion to the Bennett bill, and merely ask Congress to make a donation for the object set forth above, and in this form was referred to the Committee on Canals. The House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The mail train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through a trestle three miles below Oxford, Miss., on Friday afternoon, demolishing the baggage, express and four passenger cars, and killing and maiming a great many passengers. At the last accounts twenty-one bodies had been taken from the wreck, including those of Mr. McDonald, the road master, two ladies, A. J. McConico, the Treasurer of the road, his son, and the conductor of the train. The wounded have been taken to Oxford, where they received surgical attention. The trestle, through which the train ran, is forty feet high, and the accident was caused by a loose rail throwing the cars off the track after the locomotive had passed over.

The advices from Rio Janeiro *via* Lisbon represent Lopez as being forced to evacuate Passadero, leaving his sick and wounded, and the Count d'Eu as moving across the Alpa River, "in the hope" of cutting off his retreat.

A telegram to the Cuban Junta in this City from Colonel Varona, at Jacksonville, Fla., says the Winter campaign of the Spaniards came to a disastrous end at Najasa in January, and that they retreated to the towns; also that the unarmed Cubans were begging for arms to attack the towns.

The Governor yesterday sent the name of Jesse Gay, of Plattsburg, to the Senate for Canal Appraiser, in place of Mr. E. P. Brooks. The nomination was confirmed.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed an Enabling bill, which legalizes the acts of the officials appointed by military authority, and provides for the appointment of their successors by the Governor.

A party of Indians attacked a ranch at Pine Bluffs, near Laramie City, yesterday, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued and the cattle recaptured, but the Indians renewed the attack, retook the cattle, and killed Albert Root, whom they scalped and mutilated in a shocking manner.

An effort was made in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday, to bring the case of Dr. Schoeppe before the Court, under the recent act of the Legislature of that State. The Court thought it could not be done unless by a new writ, the decision on the writ of error having been given before the act was passed.

The schooner *Benjamin Butler*, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, was cut in two early on Friday morning off Watch Hill, R. I., by an unknown vessel, and instantly sunk. Four lives were lost, including that of the Captain. The mate was picked up insensible by the steamer *Thetis*, when he had been in the water half an hour.

At a special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, the act of consolidation was called up for consideration, and an amendment adopted to the effect that the entire expense of paving with Belgian, Nicolson, wood and other pavement shall be assessed directly upon the property benefited, and the horse railroad companies shall have to pave and keep in repair the streets for the space of eighteen inches on the outside of their rails.

A fire occurred at 7 o'clock last evening at No. 260 Canal-street, when the following losses were sustained: A. Wiel & Rosenberg, cap manufacturers, first floor, $1,000; Jonas Silver, tailors' trimmings, $7,000; building, James Bruce, $3,000; all covered by insurance.

The Broadway Tunnel was opened to public inspection for the first time yesterday afternoon. A large number of invited guests were present, who were very favorably impressed with the enterprise.

A meeting of colored citizens took place last evening, and it was determined to hold the celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment on the day previous to the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and to invite Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass, Senator Revels, and other celebrities, to be present.

The banquet to be given by the Common Council to Hon. Wm. H. Seward will take place at the Astor House on Thursday evening next. Mr. Seward will hold a reception in the City Hall at noon on Thursday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, in favor of the education of "young men of industry."

An attempt was made yesterday to hold another session of the old Court of Special Sessions, but without success. The Board of Police Justices will probably meet next week for the purpose of reorganizing the Court.

Testimony was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday in the case of Captain Peabody and his three mates, belonging to the packet ship *Neptune*, jointly charged with cruelty to seamen. Wm. Carter, one of the complainants gave evidence in regard to the manner in which he was treated during the voyage of the vessel from Liverpool to this Port.

Degrees were conferred on 140 graduates of the Bellevue Medical College, by Dr. J. E. Taylor, President of the Faculty, at the Academy of Music, last evening.

Commissioner Betts decided yesterday in the case of Martin B. Cook, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government, against the motion to dismiss the complaint.

Additional evidence was taken yesterday in the case of William M. Fliss, charged with having made false income returns.

The Clarke poisoning case was reopened yesterday by Coroner Flynn, and the jury returned a verdict of death by natural causes.

A Northwestern Mexican Republic.

A decisive step seems at last to have been taken by the northerly Mexican States. On the 15th of January the partisans of Lozada and Vega published a declaration of independence at Tepic, and proposed the formation of a new confederation, to consist of Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Lower California and a portion of Jalisco. What this declaration amounts to as a practical movement it is impossible, in the present state of Mexican news, to say; but there is no intrinsic improbability in the insurgent claim that a majority of the people in all the States just named, and all the Governors, except those of Sinaloa and Durango, are in favor of the movement.

It has long been evident that the power of the Juarez Government in the north of Mexico is but little more than a shadow. During a twelvemonth it has been openly defied. State authorities have refused to execute national laws; Federal officers have been sent back to the City of Mexico, whither they came; all government from the latter city has been a matter of bargain and compromise, in which local wishes have got much the better of national needs.

We by no means, however, attribute this weakness of the central authority to any personal weakness in Juarez. Taken for all in all, he is probably as good a President as the Mexicans could secure; a more rigorous man would be more ambitious, a more lenient man would be slack and vacillating. His, in truth, has been a hard task. Mexico came out of the contest with Maximilian, a perfect wreck. The attempt to bring order out of this chaos might well have confounded a greater statesman than Juarez. He has had personal enemies to dog him, rival chiefs to conspire against him, a vast work to do, and an empty purse to do it with. The disease of Mexico is a chronic one—"there is something rotten in the State" itself.

We have always believed that Mexico and the United States both missed a golden opportunity when the chance of our intervention was frittered away, just before Maximilian's death. The plan then was to cede to the United States a large portion of Chihuahua and nearly all Sonora, with all of Lower California,—the line running from the Rio Grande somewhere near El Paso to the Gulf of California, so as to include the port of Guaymas in the concession. It would have been a large slice, perhaps, to us, but it would have been paid for by valuable services, and it would have left Mexico a compact, governable republic, and given to us only a part of the region which has always been restless, and now has broken out into revolution and declared its independence.

Reduction of Revenue Expenses.

Now that the Committee of Ways and Means are at work on the Revenue law, and that the House has not yet reached the appropriation for collecting the internal taxes, it may be asked whether the cost of collecting these taxes cannot be very considerably reduced, without impairing any interest of the Government. On general principles, it would seem that the simplification of our Excise laws and the material reduction of taxation should be followed by a perceptible, if not proportionate diminution of the expense of revenue administration. Nothing like this has followed, however. Instead of that' as the scale of taxation has been lightened, the percentage of cost has increased. In the year 1866 the net collections were $309,593,273, and the expense of collecting, 2.47 per cent In 1867 the taxes were reduced nearly fifty millions, yet the per cent. of expense rose to 3.38. In 1868 there was a further reduction of taxation of nearly seventy-five million dollars; still the cost of collection in that year reached 4.88 per cent. In 1869 the expense was at the high figure of 4.52 per cent.

This rather anomalous condition of things was due not alone to a greater aggregate expenditure from year to year in collecting the taxes, but to the fact that, while the taxes have been gradually reduced to about half what they were in 1866, almost the whole collection machinery then in existence has been suffered to stand. The number of local officers is nearly the same, and the salaries, perquisites and allowances remain untouched. The annual appropriation for this purpose consequently did not admit of much variation, and so, as receipts from internal revenue diminished, the ratio of expense connected therewith increased.

It is about time to inquire whether there is any absolute necessity for the continuance of this state of things. To the ordinary intellect it is a matter of profound wonder that as much money should be honestly spent in collecting one hundred and fifty millions as in collecting double that sum. And the difficulty of the problem is not lessened when it is remembered that the estimates now before Congress for revenue administration ask a larger amount than was found sufficient for the very vigorous execution of the law which has signalized the first year of General Grant's term.

In view of these facts, it becomes a matter of public concern whether this system shall be continued in its entirety for another year, or, by a few slight and practicable changes in the law, be brought into a juster relation to our diminished tax receipts. It should not be a difficult thing to so adjust the mechanism of tax collection as to secure the satisfactory establishment of such a relation. For one thing, it is believed to be both feasible and safe to consolidate the revenue districts in our large cities, and thus keep several hundred thousand dollars in the National Treasury, or better still, leave them in the people's pockets. Why should it be less safe or easy for one, or, at most, two principal assessors and collectors to assess and receive the twenty or thirty million dollars annually paid in this City, as internal taxes, than it is for the Collector of this port to collect a hundred and thirty millions, or more, yearly from the customs? The question readily suggests its answer, and yet we find seven assessors and as many collectors engaged on work plainly susceptible of being transacted by a smaller number. The same thing may be said of all the other large cities which contain more than one collection district. The revenue can be as closely ascertained and collected in each of them by a single assessor and collector as by several. It is easy to calculate how much money might annually be saved by thus diminishing the districts wherever possible, and by allowing the chief officers of the consolidated districts a liberal fixed salary, doing away with commissions, allowances, &c. as now established. It would be found that the saving was very considerable—enough, probably, to bring the cost of revenue administration a million dollars or more lower than it has been so far.

Woman's Bondage.

Mr. Mill's chief assumption in his famous "Subjection of Women" is that "the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and even one of the chief hindrances to human improvement, and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side nor disability on the other." Mr. Mill's essay is attracting much attention in this country, and, considering one fact, it is perhaps exerting more influence than it should. The fact in question is that the position of women in the United States is so far different from what it is in England that the inferences deducible from Mr. Mill's proposition as applied to the latter country lose much of their force in this. What, for example, constitutes the subordination of women in New-York? Here a woman can hold and part with property, including real estate, in entire independence of her husband, can escape his control if he abuses her, can maintain views totally opposed to his own, and be upheld by public opinion in doing so, can preach, lecture, practice medicine, write to the newspapers, wear trousers, do almost anything, in fact, with few or none to challenge her caprices. There is something like perfect equality in this. But is it quite clear that American agitators for what are called Women's Rights do not really seek inequality or discrimination in their favor?

Socially speaking, women long have had and still enjoy just such an advantage. In no country in the world, at no period of history have women as a sex been so much considered, deferred to, petted, indulged, nay, almost worshiped, as during the last half century in these States. Is it altogether wise to disturb this halcyon condition of things, and would not *quieta non movere* be a safer maxim for the sex than any more revolutionary one? We are told that women are improperly excluded from certain industrial vocations, and doubt not that to some extent this is true; but it is no less so that in all but mechanical pursuits inferior work is constantly accepted with approval simply because the worker is a woman. Women have success as lecturers, readers, writers and actresses that men of the same talent cannot command. We are perpetually invited to strain a point in criticising books or public performances, because of the gentle sex of the author or artist. If we ask for some reason more logical than is suggested by gallantry for making such concessions, we are informed that women have been unjustly trammeled, imperfectly educated, and that their genius and achievements should therefore be dealt with in a tenderer spirit than those of the happier gender, which has always been unfettered. The argument looks plausible, and, so far as it is sound, should be respected. But how far is it sound? The statement that women have been thus unfairly treated implies that men have had sinister reasons for depriving them of education or leisure, or both. We apprehend it would be difficult to prove the existence of any such reasons.

Is it not true on the contrary that nowhere else in the world have women in the aggregate had such opportunities for education and for leisure as in the United States? Is it not true that nowhere else is so much work, relatively speaking, expected from man? Why, cultivated foreigners almost invariably dwell on the superior culture and elegance of American women over American men. The former are "more presentable," it is said, than their husbands and brothers. But these are qualities that mainly spring from more leisure and less work. If the women worked harder and more unremittingly than the men their superior polish would be less obvious. Where women work in the fields as in some parts of Europe this distinction is well illustrated. But here, making all allowance for exceptional hardships, especially in the large cities, man is the draught horse who draws the great bulk of the load of responsibility, and woman, although she may frequently lend a hearty pull, is scarcely expected to do so. At all events, no particular obloquy or social discredit attends her if she does not. Mr. Mill says that, with the acceptance of his reforms, where there is now one person qualified to benefit mankind, and promote the general improvement, as a public teacher or an administrator of some branch of public or social affairs, there would then be a chance for two, and goes on to put the following ingenious case:

> "Mental superiority of any kind is at present everywhere so much below the demand, there is such a deficiency of persons competent to do excellently anything which it requires any considerable amount of ability to do, that the loss to the world by refusing to make use of one-half of the whole quantity of talent it possesses is extremely serious. It is true that this amount of mental power is not totally lost. Much of it is employed, and would in any case be employed, in domestic management and in the few other occupations open to women, and from the remainder individual benefit is in many individual cases obtained through the personal influence of individual women over individual men. But these benefits are partial: their range is extremely circumscribed."

Now, is it unreasonable or ungenerous to propose that women at large should first show their ability to succeed thoroughly in domestic management—which all agree is their especial province—before inviting them to enter other avenues wherein, to many judgments, their success is doubtful? Servants are better paid and do less work in this community than in any other. Female servants, in truth, are like their betters of their own sex—exceptionally well off here. Are we to regard the miserable service of too many of our homes as evidence of the highest attainable tact, skill, industry and organizing power of our women? If so, it might be wise to pause before expecting from them more complex and difficult tasks. The servants are bad, we are aware; in many cases spoiled, ignorant and presumptuous; but is the fault all theirs? True, a General can work best with good soldiers; but is it not a crowning merit to work well with bad ones? We believe in giving a respectful and attentive ear to all complaints of injustice whether from one sex, or race, or another; but we venture with much deference to doubt whether the mental superiority that Mr. Mill would transplant to other fields has been, as yet, so clearly shown in that of domestic management to warrant changes so grave as he proposes. There are laurels yet to be won in the home and by the fireside that will at least constitute no unbecoming preparative for triumph in wider spheres; and the subjection of women in our lower social strata is possibly not yet so complete as to justify the fear that irreparable wrong is being inflicted in limiting the scope of their sisters in the grades above.

The Fall in Gold as Affecting Prices.

Although the fluctuations of the gold market during the last few years would seem to be a matter of interest chiefly among brokers, importers and others having to do with large commercial transactions, they were in reality watched by every family in the country with anxiety, and by the poor even with dread. Those who are familiar with humble life recollect very well how the saying, "Gold is higher" meant dearer food and clothing and all the necessaries of life. They remember, also, that the raised price of these articles was always greater in proportion than that of the gold itself, while never or seldom were heard the welcome announcements that gold had fallen and cheaper times had come. It would not be fair to accuse storekeepers of injustice in this matter. They were suffering equally with their customers when Wall-street bulletins pointed to figures touching, on one occasion, even three hundred paper cents for one hundred in specie. They were in great measure forced in self-defence to keep prices at what the highest premiums on gold had placed them. Buying frequently at wholesale rates based on those premiums, they could not sell at a loss when the latter receded. Nor, as a rule, could retailers venture upon reductions based upon transactions at the Gold Room, which the next day's business would perhaps show to be exceptional and temporary. And so consumers, knowing that all this was inevitable, and but one of many sacrifices called for by the exigencies of the times, waited patiently until the end of the trouble should come.

Last week gold fell lower than ever before since 1862. It touched 116—only 16 cents premium on the dollar of specie. And there is the additional circumstance, that in all probability no chance exists of its rising far above those figures, unless by reason of any national or foreign complications so far unforeseen. The mass of consumers heard the news with grateful feelings, knowing that the prices of all commodities must become cheaper than they have for many a long day. Of course, it is not forgotten that the decline in specie has not been sudden, nor that there has been a partial lowering of articles of general consumption. But with the fall has come an element of certainty which did not before exist. The storekeeper cannot say that there will be any very important rebound in the gold premium. The progress toward a specie standard is the natural effect of rapid development in many directions, and a sure recovery from the devastations of war. This the people understand, for they have been educated up to the knowledge by bitter experience. And now they will ask—are asking—that they share the benefit to the full extent.

Some branches of trade have for some time recognized the necessity for a reduction of the prices of their goods. Notably, the dry goods interest, both wholesale and retail, has done this, and wearing apparel, especially muslins, is immensely reduced in cost. But there are others of which this can hardly be said. Take, for instance, flour and bread. Flour has fallen, but whether as low as it might with safety and advantage to the merchant, need not now be inquired into. The main point is that bread is still very nearly at war prices, and the reduction in its price bears no fair proportion to that of the flour itself. Dear gold was the assigned reason for dear butter, but when gold fell butter did not measurably fall also, and to-day the cost is preposterously high. When the farmer and the broker were told that their charges were out of all reason they pointed to a variety of causes, chiefly based upon this gold difficulty—but they continued to use those arguments long after they ceased to be of force. And so of milk, meat, rents, and many other things.

Has not the time come, then, when the popular cry for cheap living should be responded to in respect to those articles most essential to living? No one wants the retailer to sacrifice his fair profits, but can he not with advantage consider how far he is justified in prolonging war prices? The question is one which must be met. Cheap clothing has already returned to us. Cheap food ought to follow, and the sooner it does the better.

The New Order of Revolution.

The political crisis through which France is now passing is frequently termed a revolution, but it is so only in the sense of peaceful progress. It is caused by and embodies a radical change in the popular mind and feeling upon the subject of government. It is the adoption of moral force, the influence of popular sentiment, the strength of public opinion, instead of the older method of appealing to the sword. If the ideas of but a few years ago had still prevailed during the alarms and excitements attending the vituperations of Rochefort, and the rash act of Prince Bonaparte, Paris would certainly have been once more given up to slaughter. But a new era having dawned, in which reason is allowed fair sway, Napoleon confined his repressive efforts to such limits as were possible, and the more discontented of the people entered into no general revolt. But these circumstances are the more important when the direction of the popular mind all over Europe is considered. Everywhere the revolution is proceeding with more or less rapidity. The Governments which have relied upon force alone for their preservation find themselves confronted by a new antagonism, which does not fight with the physical arm, and which is all the more difficult to overcome.

Looking, indeed, over the map of Europe, passive resistance to military coercion, and quiet but persistent efforts at reform appear to be the rule. It is quite possible to account, from this point of view, for the present condition of affairs in Spain. The revolution in that country began long before Isabella fled her throne, for it was a long existing discontent with her character and actions which broke forth at last into a storm and drove her forth. The Republicans who saw in that event the opportunity of dispensing with the Crown altogether, were not for the first time desirous of that change. But there was inaugurated no general civil war for the purpose of establishing a republic. The adherents of Isabella, of Don Carlos and of some rash ambitious leaders, caused bloodshed in various localities, and their attempts were not easily subdued. But the mass of the people were content to wait, and did so. Their education towards liberty had begun, and has continued, and it cannot be doubted that even Prim respects the popular will and intelligence more than he once did. Italy, with all her difficulties, appears to be moving in the same direction, and to be gaining a larger share of popular independence with each succeeding year. The progress of Austria towards a condition of free thought and personal individual liberty is as remarkable;—but instances need not be multiplied. Not that all this necessarily implies the establishment of republicanism at a very near period. But it does show that there has a new era dawned, in which bygone despotisms cannot be restored, and in which, under whatever form, the governing power will be the popular will, intelligently exercised.

What a Free Church Can Do.

People in other countries who wish to see how a Church can support itself, and constantly increase the sphere of its usefulness, without deriving any assistance whatever except from its own members, cannot do better than inform themselves with regard to the proceedings at the Methodist State Convention, now meeting at Syracuse.

The principle of self-reliance is put in the very foreground of the declaration of opinions agreed to at the Convention. "We ask no peculiar privileges for our own Church," they say, "we will concede none to any other." Their theories on political affairs are suggested by the same spirit. They would have all men independent of cliques and narrow influences in the exercise of the franchise. They call upon the citizens to "rescue primary elections and the ballot from the control of vicious men." In short, they mark out a path of duty which is not only highly creditable to them as a religious body, but which leads us to wish that they could prevail upon other sects to take them as an example—for in that case we should soon have little reason to dread the power of this or that "Ring," as the people would govern in reality, not merely in name.

The strong vitality of the organization is shown in the amazing progress it has made in the State. There are now 2,275 members in the ministerial force of the connection. The total lay membership is 182,955. Without reckoning Sunday School teachers, there are upwards of 32,000 persons taking an active part in Church work. One school in Brooklyn can boast of 881 pupils. The amount of money collected during the past year was very large, and the highest salary paid to any of the pastors or officials is $5,000. The value of church edifices has advanced over 140 per cent. in nine years., of parsonages over 164 per cent., while the number of members has increased more than ten per cent. The educational branches have advanced at a similar rate. At this present Convention upwards of $200,000 were subscribed towards the foundation of a university.

These facts, gathered from various reports submitted to the Convention, sufficiently indicate the enthusiasm with which all Methodists approach the task they have set themselves. Other sects have no doubt progressed, but this one seems to have made unprecedentedly rapid strides. Foreigners must remember that the work is done without a particle of State aid. Here, then, is one example, among many, of what a Free Church can accomplish. We cannot fail to wish it increased prosperity, since its moral, social and political influences are of the noblest kind. Good citizens are of no sect in particular; but if all Methodists act up to the profession of faith sent forth at this Convention, we ought never to find a bad citizen calling himself a Methodist.

The Reading Mania.

While the announcement that reaches us from England to the effect that Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper intends to give public readings from his *Proverbial Philosophy* cannot be heard without sympathetic consternation, it also gives birth to a hopeful joy' When things are at their worst they soon must mend; and just as in the grossest excesses of Opera Bouffe discerning eyes saw token of the coming regeneration of the stage, and as in the parallel coarseness of part of the minor Press signs are perceptible of a wholesome reaction in journalism, so the dire intent of Mr. Tupper may indicate the approaching knell of the "Reading" mania, and a time when an unhappy public shall be bored by it no more. The Proverbial Philosopher is one of the worthiest of men, and we would not for a moment convey by these comparisons a different impression. The resemblance only lies in a common relation to a climax that promises good. In England as well as here the reading and lecturing mania has recently assumed gigantic proportions. Taught by the splendid but baleful example of Boz, almost everybody who has ever written anything, or, having written, has failed to get it into print, has rushed to the reading desk and insisted on worrying the jaded public ear. Young ladies scarcely out of their pinafores have taught us wisdom. Philosophers as yet unconscious of puberty have laid down the canons of social science. Doctors spiritual, metaphysical, hygeinic and literary have pointed out the good path and set up the finger-posts of reform. Mr. George Francis Train, like Mr. Walt. Whitman, has projected his "wild yawp over the roofs of mankind." Imagination can scarcely trace the limits to which, if not arrested by some catastrophe, this curious infatuation threatened to go.

In England they have seemed as mad as we. Indeed, they have gone beyond us in fantastic devices for new and strange readings, lectures and recitations. We copied the other day from the London *Times* an account of a novel entertainment given by Mr. J. M. Bellew. This gentleman, "standing in the orchestra of St. George's Hall, reads a large portion of 'Hamlet,' while the business of the play is carried on by a company of actors who follow his words, (on the stage before him,) not only with appropriate gesticulation, but with a mute motion of the lips." The advantage of this over an ordinary dramatic performance, save in the opportunities it affords for ludicrous blunders and misapprehensions, does not appear. But on neither side of the Atlantic does the fitness or excellence of such entertainments seem to be accounted of any moment. Young people of both sexes appear to think that if they have the nerve to stand up before an audience and deliver themselves of no matter what, no matter how, it is enough to establish a claim to public recognition and support. Hence lectures and poems that would not be accepted as contributions by a respectable magazine, are recited to thousands of intelligent people, who are expected to applaud as original and admirable what, in nine cases out of ten, is absurdly trivial or common-place; while passages of dramatic poetry which would be far better declaimed by a fifth-rate actor are complacently submitted from the platform by neophytes who look for reward without merit, or to cull the fruits of artistic service without preliminary husbandry or culture. Geniuses like these have risen around us like exhalations, and have usually been as unsubstantial and transitory. But not always. They sometimes flourish with horrible pertinacity, and work incalculable evil by misleading the many who lack power or training to think for themselves.

Where all this might have ended we can only surmise. But awful as were the posibilities of the future, there is reason to hope Mr. Tupper has saved us from their realization. The step he contemplates will draw attention irresistibly to the ludicrous side of the reading mania. People will begin to ask themselves why should stupid pretenders read clever things, or why should stupid things be read at all? They will begin to grasp the palpable truth that only very unusual knowledge united with something either like genius or remarkable talent can justify "readings" or cognate entertainments under any circumstances whatever' When such ability exists, society, of course, should be only too grateful to enjoy it. But when things were coming to such a pass that almost every sixth person one met was meditating cruelty in the shape of a lecture or a reading—regardless of fitness or unfitness, and disdainful of intrinsic interest or importance—we rejoice and are exceeding glad that a single patriot has been found willing, like Curtius, to sacrifice himself for the common weal, and, by leaping into the gulf of bathos and absurdity, to relieve his country from the hordes of declaiming charlatans that have of late so constantly been issuing from it. We almost envy England her Proverbial Philosopher; and yet perhaps it is thoughtless and ungrateful to do so. For if she exults in the poesy and wisdom of her Tupper, we may, for reasons not dissimilar, be happy in the sweetness and light of our Train.

Hudson River Navigation – The Ice Blockade.

The severe weather last week has resulted in again closing up navigation on the Hudson. The immense quantities of floating ice that had collected at the principal sharp curves and narrow passages became firmly frozen together. Huge masses of ice piled up and wedged together, sometimes in masses six or eight feet high, formed impassable barriers at West Point, Hudson, Kingston, Rondout and the principal points to the north. The Newburg lines of steamers and barges, which attempted to begin their regular Spring trips last week, became ice bound, and were extricated with great difficulty. They will not renew the attempt until the river is again clear. The propeller *Hasbrouk* was bound in off Cold-spring and lifted almost out of the water upon the ice. The *City of Newburg* was locked in at the same place for twelve hours; but both vessels escaped without serious injury, and are now at their docks. Experienced river pilots consider navigation at the present time highly dangerous. The Newburg and Hudson Ferries are operated with great difficulty. The Rhinecliff ferry boat was stove in by the ice and sunk, and the *City of Norwich*, in attempting to save her, was badly damaged. At New-Hampburg parties have crossed the river on foot, and at Crummells a tremendous barrier has been formed. At all points along the river ice-dealers are setting large parties of men at work and housing thousands of tons of ice daily. A sloop, name unknown, is ashore on the ice near Milton.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Week's Amusements.

Three places of amusement have lately closed their doors. The Italian Opera, the Opera Bouffe and the Tammany have almost simultaneously confessed their inability to contend with the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. We are sorry for the managers who have lost money in these enterprises, but it cannot be regarded as an unmixed evil that the enterprises should have failed. Mr. Maretzek's season should not, indeed, be called an absolute failure. At worst it has been a *succès d'estime*. Lefranc was at first decidedly triumphant. No tenor within the memory of such New-York operagoers as are under middle age bade so fair to have the public at his feet. But partly because of the lack of other attractions, Lefranc was persistently overworked, his voice has steadily suffered in consequence, and at the inglorious close his popularity was ebbing swiftly and surely away. Mme. Briol, a conscientious but unpleasant singer and actress, was incapable of sustaining the interest of her audience as a prima donna, and Miss Kellogg, charming young artist as she is, could not alone support in this department the responsibilities of the season. Mlle. Lami has done herself credit in the contralto parts, and, vocally speaking, has left so little to desire as to make us regret unavoidable disadvantages in other respects. The baritone and basso *rôles* have been from the first unsatisfactorily filled, and, although we gladly make exception in favor of Signor Reyna in *Mephistopheles* and in parts of *William Tell*, the conspicuous weakness of these particular voices has militated sadly against the general effect. The chorus and orchestra have been fair, the scenery and decorations shabby, and the variety given less than was expected. Once more the question whether New-York will support Italian opera seems to have been unfavorably answered. But are the public to blame for not sustaining performances so manifestly defective? We cannot say that they are. Yet Mr. Maretzek, with his twenty years of experience, says the public will not pay for a better order of things; that he must offer what he can see his way to afford, and take the chances of remuneration. Is the manager to blame for declining to lose his money for the public benefit? We cannot say that he is. Where, then, does the fault lie? As usual, probably between the two extremes. We believe that Mr. Maretzek underrates the present capacity and willingness of the public to pay a good price for a good operatic article; and that the public do not altogether do justice to the manager's earnest desire to win their favor because it is so checked and restrained by his bitter losses in striving to gain it before. Perhaps the stockholders of the Academy have been less generous this season than many of them in other matters are accustomed to be. We would not, however, attach any censure on partial information, and will merely express the conviction that if New-York is every really to have an Italian opera that will compare for excellence with those of the chief cities of Europe, it must primarily be built upon the contributions of wealthy and public-spirited citizens who are willing to pay very handsomely indeed to give the thing a fair start. And in so far as the need for this seems to be demonstrated by the late failure, our suggestion that it cannot be regarded as an unmixed evil is intended to have force. Touching the other cases, the reasons are different. The resuscitation of opera bouffe was at best a doubtful experiment, and, although we sought to do every justice to the enterprise of the managers, and to the singular merit of Mrs. Howard Paul as the *Grande Duchesse*, we never attempted to disguise our lack of sympathy with efforts to revive this species of entertainment. Perhaps it is better to have managed and lost than never to have managed at all, and as everyone acknowledges that Messrs. Byrne & Starr showed a good deal of courage and energy in their short-lived effort, it has probably not been made in vain. The epitaph of the Tammany may be more briefly written. The performances here were vicious, without being brilliant; coarse, without even being alluring. We have certainly seen nothing in its life that so became it as the leaving of it; and unless the Tammany turns over a decidedly new leaf, we shall not be at all sorry to find its eclipse a permanent one. If we except such animation as the events above recorded have caused in the world of amusements, the week just ended has been unusually barren of excitement. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams acted in "Innisfallen" at Niblo's, but failed, in the general opinion, to add, in so doing, a really good play to their repertory....The bill at Wallack's was changed every evening, but no novelty was produced. With the performance of "Ours" at that popular house yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wallack's performances terminated. We note that the play-goer who has missed Mr. Wallack's representation of *Ohalcote* at his own house, will be privileged to applaud it at the Brooklyn Academy on Wednesday evening next. At Wallack's, to-morrow, "Lost at Sea" will be produced....At Booth's, "Hamlet" was played with the usual happy results. Last night "Fazio" was acted as the Saturday play; we shall refer to the details of this entertainment to-morrow. The attractiveness of "Hamlet" down town is quite as great as it is at Booth's. In other words, the Olympic has been filled every evening....At the Grand Opera House "The Twelve Temptations" still exercise their wonted influence over mankind...."Frou Frou" remains on the bills of the Fifth-avenue Theatre all this week, and we learn that for the accommodation of more numerous audiences, on and after to-morrow the musicians will be driven under the stage. Henceforward no sympathy need be looked for by the orchestra of Booth's, the members of which, at all events, can by extraordinary exertions catch a glimpse of the spectators and an occasional sentence of the piece.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERT.

The concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, was attended by an audience which not only filled the church, but also every inch of room in the aisles, on the steps and in the vestibules. W. A. Kreitz's "orchestra" (it might with more propriety be called a "brass band") assisted Mr. G. W. Morgan, and the programme embraced selections from Meyerbeer, Bach, Mendelssohn, Strauss and Beethoven. The orchestra was by no means evenly balanced, and the chief playing appeared to be done by the individual who performed on the piccolo, and who was aided now and then by a blast from the cornet. The organ and orchestra together rendered the overture to "Zampa" very creditably, the former supplying the deficiencies of the latter. Mr. Morgan played as he always does, and gave a faithful interpretation of the Andante from Beethoven's immortal Fifth Symphony.

Home Notes.

Mr. Lester Wallack's starring tour, under the management of Messrs. C. W. Tayleure and Mr. Stuart, will be commenced on to-morrow week. He then acts at the Boston Theatre, and remains there six nights, subsequently visiting New-Haven; Worcester and Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Poughkeepsie, and Newark and Trenton, N. J....The Russian Opera Troupe sing in Fall River, Mass., to-morrow night....To-morrow Mr. Fechter acts *Ruy Blas* at the Boston Theatre....Last month the Boston Museum received $16,278; the Howard Athenæum, $19,399; Selwyn's Theatre, $20,250, and the Adelphi Comique, $17,024....Miss Lucille Western has added "Leah" to her repertory....Mr. Brougham was last week at the the Trimble Opera House, in Albany....Mrs. Howard Paul is advertised to sing in "La Grande Duchesse," with the aid of the French artists of New-York, in Hartford, to-night....Messrs. Holston and Shewell, with Mrs. Sedley Brown, and a company, were at Hartford on Thursday and Friday....Little Zoe de Lave fell from a trapeze in Baltimore, on Monday last and sustained injuries that may (fortunately!) prevent her reappearance as a gymnast.... The Richings Troupe was last week in Nashville, Tenn. This week it will be heard at the New-Orleans Varieties.....It is proposed to erect an opera house in St. Louis....Miss ELISE HOLT was last week at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago....Mr. FRANK MAYO acts in Chicago this week....BRIGNOLI and company were in Galveston, Texas, on Feb. 18....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was last week at the Vicksburg Opera House....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was last week in Natchez, Miss....The KIRALFYS and Mlle. JOSEPHINE FILOMENO were last week in New-Orleans....The German Opera Troupe was last week in Savannah....Miss PATTI was Friday and Saturday nights at Montgomery, Ala....Mr. JOE EMMETT was last week in Cincinnati, at Wood's Theatre....Mr. JEFFERSON is reported sick in Mobile, and it was feared would not be able to fulfil his engagement at the Cincinnati National Theatre this week....HERMANN was at the Metropolitan Theatre in San Francisco....The first joint rehearsal of the chorus and orchestra for the San Francisco Jubilee had occurred. One hundred musicians and one thousand singers were present.

THE LATEST BATTLE OF THE BLONDES.

The Chicago morning papers of Friday give detailed accounts of the assault upon Mr. WILBUR F. STOREY, editor of the *Times* of that city, on the evening previous, by members of the Lydia Thompson Blonde Burlesque Troupe. The *Tribune* reports that "a respectable and responsible gentleman who was present during the entire interview" gives the following account of what he saw:

"He says there were four men and four women in the blonde party, but that only two of the women got out of the carriage; that immediately after HENDERSON asked Mr. STOREY his name, Miss THOMPSON 'slashed' at him with the whip, followed by Miss MARKHAM; that Mr. STOREY grabbed at Miss THOMPSON; that HENDERSON then grabbed Mr. STOREY, and three or four other men 'pitched into' Mr. STOREY on behalf of the women; that Mrs. STOREY was struck on the shoulder by one of the men with a whip, and that Mr. STOREY swung round and scattered his assailants. HENDERSON at this time was standing about ten feet from Mr. STOREY, who addressed HENDERSON, saying: 'I'll settle you.' HENDERSON then put his hand in his pocket and drew his pistol half way out, when two men caught Mr. STOREY and would not let him go for HENDERSON. At this juncture Miss THOMPSON had retreated to the hack, but seeing Mr. STOREY held by the men and unable to protect himself, she jumped from the vehicle and struck him three or four times with the whip. While the men held Mr. STOREY, HENDERSON still, according to the eye-witness, said, 'If you come near me I'll shoot you.'

The policeman, not being used to such unusual conduct, was rather flustered, and could add no further information to that given above."

The *Tribune* also reports that Miss THOMPSON and Miss MARKHAM, at the Station House, expressed satisfaction and pleasure at what they had done.

The *Republican* gives the following as the version of Mr. HENDERSON and Miss THOMPSON:

At 2:30, Miss MARKHAM, Miss THOMPSON, Mr. CAHILL and Mr. HENDERSON obtained a carriage, and drove to the residence of Mr. STOREY, on Wabash-avenue. On inquiring for him, we learned that he was not in, but would be at home for dinner about 5:30. We drove back to our hotel, and about 4:30 started out again, leaving Mr. CAHILL behind. On arriving near the residence of Mr. STOREY we got out of the carriage and walked up and down the sidewalk. Shortly afterwards Mr. STOREY and a lady came walking towards us. On meeting them, Mr. HENDERSON said, 'Mr. STOREY, I believe.' He answered yes; Mr. HENDERSON then introduced Miss MARKHAM and Miss THOMPSON. Mr. HENDERSON stepped back, and Miss THOMPSON and Miss MARKHAM both struck him with their whips. Mr. STOREY raised his stick and chased Miss THOMPSON, striking her twice. Mrs. STOREY then came forward and said, 'I am not to blame in this matter,' and begged Miss THOMPSON to stop. Miss THOMPSON again made a rush for Mr. STOREY, when Mrs. STOREY said, 'WILBUR, draw your pistol.' Mr. STOREY then searched in his pockets for his pistol. Mr. HENDERSON stepped forward and said, 'If you draw a pistol, I'll shoot you like a dog.' Mr. STOREY then withdrew his hand from his pocket, and Mr. HENDERSON put up his pistol. Mr. STOREY then struck at Miss MARKHAM when HENDERSON stepped in and received the blow intended for her. It was a severe one, and raised quite a bruise on Mr. HENDERSON's forehead. Mr. HENDERSON then struck Mr. STOREY across the forehead with a cowhide. Miss THOMPSON and Miss MARKHAM then retreated to the carriage, and as they were doing so Mr. STOREY hurled at them the vilest possible epithets, he in the meantime following them up. As Miss THOMPSON was entering the carriage, she turned half way round and gave him a cut across the face. Mr. STOREY made a rush for her, but was prevented striking by the bystanders. She then said: 'I have whipped you as a hound, as I wanted to do.' A policeman then came up and seized Mr. STOREY. The ladies and Mr. HENDERSON got into the carriage and closed the doors. The policeman got on the box and the carriage was driven to the Armory, where we were informed that we were under arrest. Mr. HENDERSON sent for his lawyer, JOHN LYLE KING, who went our bail in $100 each for our appearance on Saturday. As far as Mr. STOREY is concerned he can do as he likes; we don't care; we have had our revenge, and branded him publicly."

The *Times* details the circumstances of the assault, and then says:

"To properly appreciate the dastardly character of this attack, it should be stated that the criticisms of the *Times*, which offended the blondes, were candid and legitimate, and at the first rather lenient, in comparison to the glaring and disreputable character of their entertainment. But, having kicked against strictures in other cities quite as vigorously as they do in their jig and *cancan*, the blondes sought further notoriety through letter writing and other means. The *Times* could not, of course, stoop to any controversy with these people any more than it could with other police court notorieties. It simply threw out from its columns the advertisement of the opera house, exposed the true character of the people giving the entertainment (though half the truth has not been told), and called upon the proprietor and management of the opera house in the most vigorous terms for a thorough cleansing of their establishment. The result of this course was exactly what was anticipated—the house was scarcely half-filled nightly, and then by means of a gratuitous distribution of tickets, and was avoided alike by respectable men and women, scarcely a score of the latter being in attendance at any one of the later performances. This course was followed by an epistolary demand from the man HENDERSON for a retraction—a demand that was simply absurd, under the circumstances. A night or two after, a man named HESS, the business manager of the Opera House, and one BIRGFELD, business manager of the Thompson Troupe, came to Mr. STOREY's office in a blustering and bullying manner, which was considerably softened, however, before they retired. This was followed by the cowardly assault of last evening. It should also be mentioned in connection with this that the assaulting party were seen sitting in their carriages on Wabash-avenue about an hour, by a lady opposite, who also saw them looking at their revolvers. It may be stated further, that information was brought to the *Times* office, later in the evening, to the effect that the management had provided guards at the various stage and entrance doors, and that some thirty 'supers' had been organized to prevent an arrest, in case a more serious charge should be brought,—in which event it is probable that there would have been a repetition of a bloody scene enacted a year or more ago in a New-York theatre under somewhat similar circumstances."

The Foreign Stage.

M. HERVE is still singing "Chilperic" in English, successfully, at the London Lyceum.... A case, which will be read with interest in the theatrical profession, was recently heard in the Court of Common Pleas of London. Mrs. C. E. CAMERON, formerly Miss HICKSON, having prepared that which was technically known as the scenarium, or skeleton of a play, employed a dramatic author named LESLIE to clothe it in words. The piece was known as "The Necklace of Pearls," and Mrs. CAMERON's complaint was that although she had paid the defendant for the performance of the work, the great scene of the play was so mangled as to be deprived of all interest. She returned it to be altered, but Mr. LESLIE kept it until he was threatened with legal proceedings. It was the practice of a lady to have her own piece when she was on a "starring" engagement, and nothing could be done without it. She, therefore, claimed damages for the detention of the play. The jury gave Mrs. CAMERON £40, the amount which she has paid to the defendant for the work done....Mr. HORACE WIGAN is about to become the lessee of the Holborn Theatre, where he purposes producing an adaptation of his own of the now famous "Frou Frou." How he is to manage this without involving himself in litigation with Mr. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, or whoever the gentleman is to whom the copyright in England has been assigned by the author, it is not easy to understand. And it is still more perplexing to guess where he is going to find actors and actresses capable of performing this most difficult piece. Mlle. BEATRICE is mentioned for the principal female character.... If the condition of English dramatic literature is unsatisfactory as regards quality, (remarks a writer in the *Daily News*,) in quantity at least it appears to make some amends. No less than 154 new pieces were produced in London last year, distributed among thirty-four theatres and other places of entertainment. To these, if we add eighty-three pieces produced in provincial theatres, we have a total of 237, or not very much less than five a week. There may be some interest in seeing to what classes these pieces belong. Drama is of course the most prolific. Of the 154 pieces produced in London 72 belong to this class, while 21 were burlesques or extravaganzas, 10 were comedies, 7 comediettas, 15 farces, 4 operettas, 3 comic operas and 17 pantomimes....Miss MARIE ROZE has failed at the Paris Grand Opera....The theatres of Paris, in the year just elapsed, represented 225 unpublished pieces. Those which produced the most were the Bouffes Parisiens and the Vaudeville, 20 at the former and 16 at the latter. Then came the Varieties and the Dejazet, with 15 each; the Folies Marigny, 13; Beaumarchais and Gymnase, 10 each; the Saint Pierre Theatre, 9; the Palais Royal, 9; Ambigu and Odeon, 8 each; Theatre Lyrique, 6; and Theatre Francais....VERDI's "I Masnadieri" have been successfully represented, in French, at the Paris Athenée....A belle of fashion had made an unsuccessful *début* at the Paris Italiens. She sang under the name of PAOLI....At the Ambigu "L'Outrage" has been laid aside for "La Charmeuse," which, according to *Galignani*, bids fair to charm the town for the season. The author, M. TOUROUDE, displays at once a marvelous command of language and a contemptuous disregard for the very feelings which he has aroused; he forgets the "*Si vis me flere*" by dashing us down from the loftiest sentiments to the lowest trivialities. The whole business is a kind of *affaire Clémenceau*. A worthy gentleman marries the daughter of a fast Aspasia, and the honeymoon has not yet filled its horns when *Chopin*, (DUMAINE,) by opening a letter which she had addressed to her mother, discovers his wife's infidelity; and, on extending his investigations, finds all Othello's grim jealousies realized. He had lavished his love and his fortune upon her; she lacked nothing. So much of love as could be sheltered in her cold heart was her husband's, and she preferred him to his parasites, with whom she conspired to dishonor him. Yet the inherent love of vice and deception which predominates in her bosom prevails over all, and they are powerfully portrayed. The persons who go to see this play need not wait for the close—a lame and impotent conclusion, *Chopin* living to see his wife become the dazzling *Phryne* of the *demimonde*....The marriage had been solemnized, at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, of Mlle. PONSIN, of the Theatre Francais, and M. PROVOST, clerk in the Bank of France, and son of the late well-known actor. The attendance of artists was exceedingly numerous....Count VON DER GOLTZ, cousin of the late Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has just married Mlle. ERHARDT, one of the most brilliant singers of the Berlin Theatre.

CRAVEN'S NEW DRAMA.

The London *Times* supplies the following account of Mr. CRAVEN's new play at the Globe Theatre. "Mr. H. T. CRAVEN," says the writer, "to whom we have been indebted for some of the best domestic dramas on a small scale that have been produced on the modern stage, has not been equally felicitous with the composition of a 'sensational' piece which now holds the post of honor at the Globe. 'Philomel,' as it is called, is a lengthy tale of crime, and seldom has so much crime been so inefficiently employed. The scene of the action is Jersey, where a forger named *Pontypool* (Mr. PARSELLE) has settled down as an irregular medical practitioner, under the assumed name of *Dr. Adderly*, and in that capacity has become the professional adviser of *Philomel de St. Aubin*, (Miss LYDIA FOOTE,) a wealthy young widow, who resides on her estate in the vicinity of St. Heliers. *Adolphe de Boulay*, (Mr. E. F. EDGAR,) a dissipated Creole and the heir presumptive to her property, regarding her life as an obstacle in the way of his worldly prosperity, thinks to shorten it as much as possible by employing the skill of the doctor, to whom he gives a bond for a sum of money payable on the death of the lady, and who, for this valuable consideration, is deliberately killing her by a course of slow poison. The complete perpetration of the crime is, however, prevented by the opportune arrival of *Ernest Adderly*, (Mr. H. NEVILLE,) the doctor's son, who loved *Philomel* from the days of early youth, and who, having obtained a medical diploma, detects the mischievous nature of the drugs administered by his father. A conflict thus arises between the two doctors, which is rendered the more painful by the circumstance that *Adderly*, bad in other respects, is doatingly fond of *Ernest*. The moral difficulty thus created is most inartificially solved by the revelation that *Ernest* is not really the son of his supposed parent, and dramatic justice is still more inartificially obtained by the tumble of the two villains over a precipice in a manner less provocative of awe than of laughter. For this hazy piece everything possible has been done by the management. The scenes, by Messrs. HILL and GORDON, are extremely beautiful, and the characters are as well played as the most exacting author could desire. But the only part that really rises into prominence is that of *Judd Lazarus*, a Hebrew money lender, who somehow gets mixed up with the villainies of the story, and whose natural love of lucre is combined with much personal courage and no little goodness of heart. He is stamped with strongly-marked individuality by Mr. JOHN CLARK, to whose perfect dialect and admirably humorous acting the success of the piece must in a great measure be attributed."

FRANCE.

A Recent Ball at the Tuileries—Some of the Toilettes Exhibited—Material for the Fete—Art Gossip—Personal News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

Your lady readers will no doubt be pleased to have a description of a few of the toilettes worn at the recent ball at the Tuileries. The Empress wore an underskirt of pale green satin, trimmed with tulle puffs, caught up with bands of Russian sable, the same eccentric trimming forming epaulets on the shoulders. Over the skirt was a long full overdress of tulle, shot with silver. The ornaments consisted of a large bouquet of diamonds on the breast, a close fitting collar of large emeralds set in diamonds, a bandeau and aigrette on the hair in front, and a spray of white flowers (snow balls) arranged in the braids at the back. This toilette was much remarked for its originality and for the absence of the usual crown jewels. The Princess CLOTILDE wore a sky-blue satin dress, trimmed with rich white lace, and a profusion of diamonds on the corsage and in the hair. The Duchesse DE MOUCHY, (the Princesse ANNA MURAT) wore a full skirt of white tulle trimmed with flounces, with a tunic of deep plum-colored velvet. A cordon of magnificent jewels extended from the right shoulder to the belt on the left side, looping up the tunic there. This ornament was composed of medallions of tourquoises as large as ten cent pieces, set in diamonds. The necklace and coronal, or wreath for the hair, were also composed of diamonds, the latter extending to a point over the forehead. The jewels worn by the Duchess are the finest belonging to any private person in France, and formerly belonged to Mme. DE MAINTENON, to whom they were given by LOUIS XIV.

Mrs. WASHBURNE wore a flame-colored satin dress, trimmed with white point lace flounces, and an extremely becoming wreath of delicate white flowers and training leaves, which contrasted well with her dark hair, and formed a very graceful *coiffure*. The delicate state of her health compelled her to leave at a comparatively early hour. Mrs. FRANK MOORE wore a sky-blue satin dress, trimmed with wide blonde lace. The tunic was looped up with white lilacs and the *coiffure* was composed of the same flowers. The only ornament was a necklace of pearls. Mrs. CHARLES B. HOFFMAN wore a white tulle skirt trimmed round the lower flounce with a wreath of marguerites, a corsage and long court train of pale blue silk embroidered with silk marguerites and ornaments composed of pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Colonel HARRISON G. RITCHIE wore a costume of blue satin trimmed with point lace. Mrs. HUTCHINS' toilette was composed of mauve silk trimmed with satin of the same color and white lace. Mrs. COWDEN wore a satin dress, also of mauve color, with point lace trimming and diamond ornaments. Mrs. DELPRAT's costume was one of the most artistic creations of WORTH. It was composed of tulle and moss-rose buds, and did credit to the taste, though it could add nothing to the beauty of its handsome wearer. The ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Mrs. DEXTER wore a pale cowslip-colored silk, covered with tulle, with dark brown violet cowslips worn as shoulder knots, and looping up the tunic. The ornaments were diamonds. Miss STELL's presentation costume was composed of white tulle, trimmed with a profusion of delicate flowers, in harmony with the complexion of the wearer. Miss PARSONS was dressed in white tulle, with a rose-colored silk tunic, and Miss ALOPHSON, of New-Jersey, wore a rose-colored tulle dress over silk of the same tint. The three daughters of Dr. SIMS, Mrs. PRATT, Mrs. CARR and Miss CARRIE SIMS, were also most becomingly dressed.

One of the journals of this morning gives the following as the usual items of consumption at these Tuileries balls: 900 bottles of champagne, 400 bottles of Bordeaux, 50 bottles of Madeira, 1,200 quarts of sirups, 200 quarts of iced coffee, 200 quarts of warm chocolate, 2,000 ices, 1,200 quarts of punch, 200 quarts of tea, 3,000 cakes, 100 large pieces of pastry, 1,200 pounds of meat, 100 large *pates de foie gras*, 200 chickens, 50 pheasants, 100 partridges, 12 large hams, 300 larks, 24 entries of fish, 12 large galantines, 24 salads *a l'Imperiale*, 16 dishes of truffles, 20 fillets of beef, and 3,000 small loaves—all of which are consumed in the space of about an hour.

FINE ARTS.

Our countryman MAY is engaged on a large painting which promises to be one of the attractions of the annual exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie this year. GIGNOUX, who appears to have settled down in Paris for the present, will probably send his last Niagara, ("Under the Cataract,") to the *Salon*. It is greatly admired by the French artists.

The immense collection of paintings, statuary and other art treasures of Prince DEMIDOFF, at San Donato, is to be sold here at the latter end of next month. All the schools are represented in this famous gallery.

The new Ceramic Museum of Sevres, (constituting a complete collection from the earliest time in this particular manufacture,) is to be opened on the 1st of May next. It is situated in the Park of St. Cloud, near the Sevres Bridge.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. WASHBURNE purposes, I understand, to give a grand reception and ball on the 22d of February.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN.

Meeting at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association—Addresses by James W. Gerard, Wm. M. Evarts and Others.

A large audience assembled last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, with a view to favor the public education of young men.

Mr. LARREMORE, President of the Board of Education, occupied the chair, and, after a few prefatory remarks, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, introduced GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, Jr., Instructor in the New-York Evening High School, who delivered an elaborate lecture on the necessity of affording facilities to young men desirous of improving their education.

After Mr. SAUNDERS, the President introduced JAMES W. GERARD, Esq.

Mr. GERARD began by saying that the object of the meeting had been rather indefinitely stated. They had met, he said, as a Committee of the Whole on public education. Sufficient attention had not been paid by our citizens to the subject of public education. For eighty years the system had been in progress towards perfection, and for twenty years of that time he, the speaker, had been actively engaged in forwarding the object. He could not be charged with selfishness, for the day had passed when he sought any public office, but his great aim was to stimulate the education of all our young people, especially those of foreign birth. In his experience with public schools he had watched the children of all nations, both scholars and teachers, and his experience was that in our Public Schools, no child was in danger of receiving any impression which could tend to either demoralize or degrade it. He drove no fast horses; his dissemination consisted in visiting schools, and mingling in the society of children and ladies.

In the one hundred and twenty schools in this City there were 100,000 children, all mingling in harmony, beginning the day with the Lord's prayer. This, he thought, was a good way for any one to begin the day, and he hoped it would so continue, together with the reading of the Scriptures without comment. The clergy were the proper persons to give instruction in the more abstruse questions of religious doctrines. In the public schools all meet together on an equality, the children of the merchant, the banker and the mechanic, side by side, the lower not detracting from the higher, but the higher giving tone and elevation to the lower. The Young Men's Christian Association had united with the Board of Education, especially the directors of the Evening High School, in order to afford to young men so disposed, a means of education, and he hoped the marriage would be a happy and prosperous one, and that neither should ever seek a divorce.

The history and experience of the mechanics of England showed the disastrous results of a want of education. There, when one line of business failed it proved impossible for the workman to turn his attention to any other business; whereas, here, with the education afforded by our public schools, every man was permitted the opportunity so to qualify himself that if one business failed he could immediately turn his attention to some other. Therefore he hoped that when public schools were assailed, all who heard him would defend them.

He had often looked at children in the public schools, who had come from cellar and garret, with features equal to the creations of a RAPHAEL, and beneath whose unwashed faces there bloomed a mind of rare purity and brightness. Money spent for public education was well spent, and should never be begrudged by any, for even if a man was but a hod carrier, he was the better for having an education, and in good citizenship and the absence of police restraint well repaid all the cost. A moral people, he said, in conclusion, must be an enlightened people.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS followed in a brief address in favor of the objects contemplated by the Evening High School. To the public schools he said, he was in no small degree indebted for the foundation of his education, and such usefulness as he was able to accomplish during his riper years. They beheld in those who were the chief subjects of the meeting, no truants, but a class who were volunteers in pursuit of knowledge. They had a class coming from all portions of the earth, whose bodily health did not weary, but rather prepared them for high mental culture. Society will be better in proportion as cultivation is general. The educated citizens are a law unto themselves, and are most worthy to be charged with grave public trusts.

CHARLES B. KIRKLAND followed in a few remarks favorable to the objects of the meeting.

Mr. LARREMORE then read a letter from Governor HOFFMAN expressing his interest in the occasion, after which he declared the meeting adjourned.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

Reception of His Friends Yesterday—The Proposed Banquet.

Yesterday Hon. WM. H. SEWARD received a number of his personal friends at his rooms in the Astor House. A very large number of Mr. SEWARD's friends and acquaintances took advantage of the opportunity to pay him their respects, and for several hours he was kept busy shaking hands and receiving the congratulations and compliments of his visitors. About noon a Committee of the Common Council waited on him to receive his answer in regard to the time when it would be agreeable to him that the banquet which the Common Council propose to give in his honor, should take place. He said that his time was at the disposal of the Committee, and that any day that would suit them would suit him. The committee then returned, and after a short conference, decided that the banquet shall take place at the Astor House on Thursday evening next. Senator CREAMER will probably preside.

At noon on Thursday Mr. SEWARD will hold a public reception in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall.

A Singular Bankruptcy Case.

A rather singular illustration of the operation of the Bankruptcy law was afforded in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday. A Mr. NATHANIEL ROSS, of the firm of WILSON & Co., of New-York, recently filed a petition in bankruptcy in order to protect himself as a partner in the firm, whose liabilities were heavy. On the report of the Commissioner the Court made an order rejecting all claims presented against the bankrupt, basing its action upon his liability as a general partner. The effect of this was to strike out nearly all of his alleged indebtedness, and to leave a considerable part of his property in the hands of the assignee, and ROSS now applies for an order to transfer to him the amount. On behalf of the assignee, B. F. TRACY, Esq., opposed the application on the ground that debts may yet be proven against the bankrupt's estate which the assignee would be compelled to pay. Decision reserved.

The Saturday Normal School—Close of the Term.

The closing session of the Saturday Normal School was held yesterday at Ward School No. 47, in Twelfth-street. A large audience was present and showed a deep interest in the exercises of the occasion. Addresses were made by Mr. JAS. W. GERARD and Commissioners WOOD and BELL. A set of resolutions passed at a meeting of teachers on Thursday last, was presented to Mr. KIDDLE, the late Principal, and expressed the high admiration and esteem with which he was regarded. Mr. KIDDLE was also the recipient of several beautiful floral offerings from the teachers and pupils of the school.

The Missing Steamers.

Up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard from the missing steamer *City of Boston*. The *Shmidt*, Bremen steamer, due at this port, has not yet arrived, though now thirty-five days out. The agents of the line to which the *Shmidt* belongs, Messrs. THIELE, MOTZ & CO., declare, however, that they have no fears for the safety of that vessel. She is a slow moving steamer, and never has made the passage in less than thirty days. Allowing for an accident to her propeller, compelling her to move under sail, she is not yet out, an unusually long time. Oftentimes it happens that, if the weather be bad, the vessels of this line lie off the mouth of the Weser for three or four days at a time before putting to sea. If that be the case with the *Shmidt*, there is no danger to be apprehended. As she burns only twelve or thirteen tons of coal daily when under steam, there is every hope that by day after to-morrow she will make her appearance in port.

THE BROADWAY TUNNEL.

Opening the Bore to Public Inspection—Success of the Undertaking—Great Crowd of Visitors.

Certainly the most novel, if not the most successful, enterprise that New-York has seen for many a day is the Pneumatic Tunnel, under Broadway. A myth, or a humbug, it has hitherto been called by everybody who has been excluded from its interior; but hereafter the incredulous public can have the opportunity of examining the undertaking and judging of its merits. Yesterday the tunnel was thrown open to the inspection of visitors for the first time, and it must be said that every one of them came away surprised and gratified. Such as expected to find a dismal, cavernous retreat under Broadway, opened their eyes at the elegant reception room, the light, airy tunnel and the general appearance of taste and comfort in all the apartments; and those who entered to pick out some scientific flaw in the project, were silenced by the completeness of the machinery, the solidity of the work and the safety of the running apparatus.

The entrance to this tunnel is on Broadway, at the corner of Warren-street. At the bottom of the steps is the entrance to an office, and the apartment of the "rotary blower," a huge paddle-box-like affair, neatly frescoed on the outside. To the right a door leads into a long hall, down a few more steps, and directly under the Warren-street sidewalk, which is the "depot" of the establishment, and is handsomely fitted up with a fountain, paintings and seats. This hall opens towards Broadway to the tunnel, at the entrance of which stands a car ready for passengers. Adjoining the depot is the machinery for pumping the air in and out of the tube, which is worthy of an examination. The tunnel way itself, how it looks, and how it is bored out, has been so often described in the various daily journals that only a brief account of it need be given here. The tube is eight feet in diameter, arched all the way around with brick painted white. From the bottom of it to the surface of Broadway is twenty-one feet, and it is therefore below all pipes and sewers. After curving around the corner of Warren street the tube is perfectly straight. On the bottom is a track about four feet wide. The car which runs upon this is about half as large as a street car, cushioned, lighted, ventilated, and elegant in all its appointments. The contrivance that bores out the tube is a huge iron cylinder, sharp at the end penetrating the earth, and is forced along by hydraulic pressure. The dirt is then shoveled out. So far—the tube now being complete 120 feet, or as far as the south side of Murray-street—the excavation has been through sand only, and not a difficult matter. Yesterday the gentlemanly engineer of the Company explained the whole construction of the tunnel, over and over again, to the visitors that kept coming and going.

Such, in brief, is a description of the various compartments of the mysterious underground Broadway tunnel, begun but a few months ago. The enterprise is controlled by the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company," who propose to run their tunnels in every direction eventually, and make rapid communication between distant parts of the City. They claim that their cars can run at the rate of one mile a minute with perfect safety by the pneumatic process.

The opening yesterday afternoon was a very pleasant "occasion." It was intended specially for dignitaries, legislators, Aldermen, scientific men and members of the Press, and scores of them were present. Mr. BEACH himself was conspicuous, making his visitors explanations and entertaining them like princes. Judge DALY, members of the American Institute, City officials and many prominent citizens were observed among those who came. In the "depot" or reception room, a first-class subterranean lunch was served continuously from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock, and it was continuously appreciated. The "health" of the tunnel was not forgotten. At nightfall the unique occasion was over, but the "Transit Company" had made a host of friends and supporters.

The tunnel is to be open to the public every day from the 1st of March. The tickets of admission will be twenty-five cent, the entire proceeds to go to the Union Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.

INDICTMENT OF BLATCHFORD.

The Accused and His Accomplices Presented by the Grand Jury in the United States Court—Copy of the Indictment.

Three indictments were presented by the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against the alleged conspirators in the great drawback fraud. The indictments include the names of Samuel T. Blatchford, the alleged chief conspirator, and of Francis A. Howard, Julius H. Mott, William H. Whimster, Romeyn Mulligan, R. B. Caldwell, and John T. Caldwell, Blatchford's alleged accomplices. The accused will be required to plead to the indictments on Monday. The following is a skeleton copy of one of the indictments:

Southern District of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the United States of America within and for the District and Circuit aforesaid, on their oath present, that on the — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, late of the City and County of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, yeoman, then and there, holding a place of trust and profit, and discharging an official function under and in connection with the Treasury Department of the United States. That is to say, holding the place and discharging the function of a clerk in the Custom House at the Port of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, that RICHARD B. CALDWELL, JOHN S. CALDWELL, ROMEYN MULLIGAN, WILLIAM H. WHIMSTER and FRANCIS A. HOWARD, all late of the City and County of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, did, at said Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, promise, offer and give, and cause and procure to be promised, offered and given, to the said SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD (a certain promise and contract for the payment and delivery to him, the said SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, of) a certain sum of money. That is to say, the sum of $395, with interest, to influence him, the said SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, to commit and aid and abet in committing a certain fraud upon the revenue of the United States. That is to say, the procuring to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States of a certain large sum of money, to wit, $3,950 10, upon and by means of a false, fraudulent and fictitious claim for allowance of drawback to one JACOB KING on 26,334 pounds of manufactured tobacco; and he, the said SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD did, then and there, accept and receive the same. Against the peace, &c.

Second Count—Like the first, except instead of "commit, and aid, and abet, &c.," substitute "connive at and collide in."

Third Count—Same as first, except instead of "commit, &c.," substitute "allow and permit, and make opportunity for the commission of, &c."

Repeat all above counts. Charging the gift of a certain sum of money instead of a promise, contract, &c. In other respects the same.

Then repeat all above. Substituting the amount, &c., in the second set of JACOB KING's papers.

Meeting of Colored Citizens—Their Proposed Celebration.

The Committee of the Colored Laborers' Union Association of New-York met last evening at the Freedman's Bank, No. 183 Bleecker-street, Rev. Mr. BUTLER in the chair, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Chairman informed the meeting that the Anti-Slavery Society intended to hold its celebration about the middle of March, and delegates from all parts of the Union were to be present. On motion it was resolved to hold their celebration the day previous to that of the Anti-Slavery Society, and to invite the attendance of Messrs. DOUGLAS, PHILIPS, MORTON, Senator REVELS, and other prominent friends of negro suffrage.

Death on Board of a New-Haven Steamboat—Supposed Suicide.

On the arrival at New-Haven of the steamer *Granite State*, from New-York, a man was found dead in one of the staterooms under circumstances which excited a suspicion of suicide. On entering the boat at the pier in this City, on Thursday evening, he gave his name as WHEELER, and proceeded at once to his stateroom. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until the arrival of the boat at New-Haven, when he was discovered lying dead in his berth, having removed only a part of his clothing. On a shelf near by was a tumbler, in the bottom of which was found a sediment of white powder. A Coroner's inquest will be held on the body to-morrow, and in the meantime the contents of the stomach will be subjected to a chemical analysis by Professor BARKER, of Yale College. The deceased has been already identified as one WM. CARR, or "Que Carr," as he was known among his familiars, a somewhat noted gambler and sport of New-York. It is said that he has been suspected of stealing bonds of late, and this fact may have some connection with his mysterious death.

The Skating Season.

The Central Park ponds have failed again. They allured an eager crowd of skaters to their brink on Thursday afternoon, but twenty or more got their toes wet, and the sport was stopped. Yesterday the red ball did not move to the top of the pole, the ice still being unsafe. McMILLAN's, on Fifth-avenue, was also unfit for use, while the Empire Rink was well filled. In the forenoon some amateur racing came off there, and in the evening a grand illumination and skating exhibition occurred.

The season of 1869-70 is nearly over—if it can be called a season. Such places as have frozen ever have been quickly monopolized by fancy and "crack" skaters. The beginner has had a poor time of it this Winter. In fact, the old times of fun and jollity on the ice have gone from this vicinity. Winkle—not Rip Van, but Winkle of Pickwickian fame—has vanished. He is no longer seen upon the ice in a singular and unswanlike attitude, holding on to Sam and stammering out: "These— [illegible] At least, this season has brought out none.

Rapid City Transit—A Meeting of Eminent Engineers.

A board of prominent engineers, consisting of General McClellan, Chairman; H. M. Wilcox, Secretary; J. W. Adams, S. Sweet, C. H. Haswell, General Viele, J. R. Kirkwell, General Ormsby, and William L. McAlpine, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, for the purpose of devising "some means by which the people of the City of New-York may have a rapid, safe and pleasant mode of transit by steam through Manhattan Island." Various maps of plans have been prepared and are in the hands of the Board. It is expected that their conclusions will be given to the public in a few days.

The March number of the *Aldine Press*, the previous numbers of which have won for it the reputation of being the most exquisitely printed journal in this country, contains seven superb engravings, one engraved expressly for it, and all admirably printed; while the literary contents, which relate not merely to art, but also include papers on literary and miscellaneous subjects, are a worthy accompaniment of them. Six months ago it seemed impossible for America to produce a work more creditable to its attainments in the typographic art, but each succeeding number has presented excellencies, not missed in the proceding, but most gratifying when presented to the eye.

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best —*Advertisement.*

Pimples on the Face.

For comedones, black heads, flesh worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. It is reliable and harmless, and contains no lead poison. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by every druggist in New-York and elsewhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

FEUCHTWANGER—LEVY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, JOSEPH W. FEUCHTWANGER to ROSINA, eldest daughter of Henry Levy, all of this City.

DIED.

GLASIER.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, PHEBE GLASIER, aged 89 years, widow of the late Russell Glasier.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 85 North 1st-st., at 2½ o'clock, on Sunday, the 27th inst.

She sweetly sleeps in Jesus,
My mother.

HAINES.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 26, JOHN HAINES, in the 71th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HALLETT.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, Mrs. NANCY STORY HALLETT, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Hall, No. 41 West 31st-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HEMENWAY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 25, 1870, in the 67th year of his age, LUKE HEMENWAY, of Daysville, Ill.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 28th inst. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MANSFIELD.—On Friday, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, JOHN MANSFIELD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Jane Samler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 118 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PAYNE.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Feb. 24, KATE W. PAYNE, aged 22 years, only daughter of Mrs. Theodore Payne, of San Francisco.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, John W. Ritch, Esq., No. 118 East 45th-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

RACKETT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 25, GEO. K. RACKETT, oldest son of Henry S. Rackett, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rev. H. D. Ganse's Church, 23d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

TYLER.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, ELIZABETH HARRIS, wife of David W. Tyler, and daughter of J. D. Dayton, aged 27 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 25 Canton-place, Brooklyn.

WILSON.—At her residence, No. 51 West 16th-st., on Friday, Feb. 25, after a few days' illness, EMILY C., wife of Isaac De L. Wilson, aged 30 years.

Funeral from her late residence, this (Sunday) P. M., at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, ANN, wife of James Young, a native of Inverness, Scotland, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Clinton-st., between South and Warren sts., Hudson City, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.
CHINA AND GLASS
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be sold out before May 1, next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway,

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

"I'LL KISS YOU BOTH!"

This was the exclamation of a lady on waking, after having her teeth extracted at the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

The American Christian Commission, whose object is to promote home evangelization by seeking to stimulate Christians to wise personal efforts for the salvation of men, will hold a public meeting on SABBATH, Feb. 27, at 7½ P. M., in the Collegiate Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., and Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, of this City; Rev. J. T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission.

IMPORTANT MEETING—REV. GEO. E. THRALL, Rector of Emmanuel Church, will deliver a special sermon in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, services to begin at 7½. The object of these special services is to awaken a more general interest in this very difficult but successful work. Interesting facts in relation to the mission will be given, and the third annual report, just published, will be distributed. A large attendance and a liberal collection is earnestly desired.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—A series of sermons will be preached in this Church on the WEDNESDAY EVENINGS during Lent. Divine service at 8 o'clock. Ash Wednesday, March 2, Rev. Dr. MORGAN; March 9, Rev. Dr. WESTON, March 16, Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR; March 23, Rev. Dr. POTTER; March 30, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE; April 6, Rev. Dr. F. VINTON; April 13, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children; short addresses by visitors. Friends of the cause are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH, Feb. 27, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Pastor of the Church of the Covenant. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WM. GOSS WILL PREACH at Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach at 7½ P. M. EVENING subject—*Concentrated Energy*. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF THE Sixth Universalist Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY. Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock. The seats in this Church for evening service are free to all, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DIX WILL REPEAT, BY request, his sermon on *The Prayer of the Church*, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 27. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

THE BISHOP OF MICHIGAN, RIGHT Rev. S. A. MCCOSKRY, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. LIGHTBOURN, on the subject of *Missions*; also at 7½ P. M. Seats free. All invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO-MORROW.
AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
(St. Nicholas Hotel Block.)
ON MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1870,

I shall open an extensive assortment of LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, specially imported for the present season, embracing all qualities, from the cheapest to the best imported.

ALSO,

large additions to my stock of WHITE GOODS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

ALSO,

a great line of WHITE PIQUES, of French and English manufacture, comprehending the latest designs, which I should have opened last week but for the unavoidable delay in getting the same from the Custom House.

MY ASSORTMENT IS INCOMPARABLE.

ALSO,

A large addition to my stock of BLACK SILKS, which I shall be able to keep well supplied in the future by virtue of a new arrangement entered into with the manufacturers at Lyons, France. Heretofore I have been unable to keep pace with the great demand for these particular goods.

ALSO,

I shall open a full line in black and colors of the celebrated Bull's Head ALPACAS, for which I have the exclusive sale. IN WEIGHT, COLOR AND BEAUTY OF FINISH, THEY STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.

ALSO,

BEAR IN MIND that I offer all the goods in which I deal at close wholesale prices, which affords an opportunity to the consumer of saving from 25 to 50 per cent. on all purchases, WHICH, AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME, IS A FACT WORTH CONSIDERATION.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE

At 8c. per pair	worth 12c.
At 10c. per pair	worth 15c.
At 15c. per pair	worth 20c.
At 20c. per pair	worth 29c.
At 25c. per pair	worth 35c.
At 32c. per pair	worth 45c.
At 40c. per pair	worth 55c.
At 50c. per pair	worth 65c.
At 65c. per pair	worth 85c.

And upwards.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

At 8c. per pair	worth 12c.
At 15c. per pair	worth 25c.
At 25c. per pair	worth 33c.
At 28c. per pair	worth 40c.
At 33c. per pair	worth 50c.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE, IN ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
TABLE LINENS,
Half Bleached.

8-4, 40c.	worth 65
8-4, 50c.	worth 75
8-4, 55c.	worth 85
8-4, 60c.	worth $1 00

Bleached.

8-4, 70c.	worth $1 00
8-4, 85c.	worth 1 25
8-4, $1 00	worth 1 75
10-4, 1 30	worth 2 00
10-4, 1 50	worth 2 25
10-4, 1 80	worth 2 75
10-4, 2 00	worth 3 00
10-4, 2 20	worth 3 00
10-4, 2 50	worth 3 50

NAPKINS.

5-8, 90c. per dozen	worth $1 25
5-8, $1 00 per dozen	worth 1 75
5-8, 1 25 per dozen	worth 2 00
5-8, 1 50 per dozen	worth 2 25
5-8, 2 00 per dozen	worth 3 00
5-8, 2 50 per dozen	worth 3 25

And upwards.

TOWELS

At $1 25 per dozen	worth $1 85
At 1 75 per dozen	worth 2 75
At 2 25 per dozen	worth 3 50
At 2 50 per dozen	worth 3 75
At 3 00 per dozen	worth 4 75
At 3 50 per dozen	worth 6 00

And upwards.

CRASHES

At 6c.	worth 10c.
At 10c.	worth 16c.
At 16c.	worth 25c.
At 18c.	worth 30c.
At 20c.	worth 35c.
At 25c.	worth 38c.

and upwards.

NOTTINGHAM LACES

At 20c.	worth 40
At 25c.	worth 50
At 35c.	worth 60
At 50c.	worth 75
At 65c.	worth 90
At 85c.	worth $1 25
At $1 00	worth 1 50
At 1 25	worth 1 75

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

At 8c. each	worth 12c.
At 10c. each	worth 15c.
At 15c. each	worth 20c.
At 20c. each	worth 30c.
At 25c. each	worth 35c.
At 35c. each	worth 50c.
At 50c. each	worth 75c.

And upwards.

LADIES' LACE HANDKERCHIEFS

At 50c. each	worth $1 00
At 60c. each	worth 1 20
At 80c. each	worth 1 50
At $1 00 each	worth 1 65
At 1 25 each	worth 2 00
At 1 50 each	worth 2 25

And upwards.

GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS in all qualities.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, (now in great demand,) from 60c. to $2 50 per yard, worth from 90c. to $3 50.

TARLATANS, white and colored, at 40c., worth 60c.

SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, from 10c. to 75c. per yard, worth from 18c. to $1.

SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN and PLAID NAINSOCKS, from 15c. to $1 per yard, worth from 25c. to $1 25.

SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN and CHECKED CAMBRICS, from 10c. to 85c. per yard, worth 45c. to $1 25.

VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, from 20c. to $1 per yard, worth 30c. to $1 37½.

LINEN CAMBRICS, from 60c. to $1 50, worth from 85c. to $2 25.

INDIA TWILLED LONG CLOTH, 30c. to 55c., worth 45c. to 87½c.

SHIRRED and TUCKED MUSLINS, from 65c. to $1 75, worth from 90c. to $2 50.

SOFT-FINISHED CAMBRICS, 45c. to 65c., worth 60c. to 85c.

BRILLIANTES, from 30c. to 65c., worth 45c. to 90c.

FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 70c., worth $1.

FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 80c., worth $1 25.

ROYAL GENEVIEVE CORSETS, (sixty bones,) $2 25, worth $3 75.

BLACK SILKS

At $1 00	worth $1 40
At 1 25	worth 1 65
At 1 75	worth 2 15
At 2 00	worth 2 50
At 2 50	worth 3 15
At 2 80	worth 3 50
At 3 50	worth 4 50
At 4 00	worth 5 25
At 4 75	worth 6 00

The prices set down as worth are not retail prices, but are the usual prices at which these goods are sold by all first-class jobbing houses.

The silks are of the best manufacture, and at my present prices are unquestionably the cheapest merchandise in this market.

I make this department a specialty.

DRESS GOODS

At 15c.	worth 25
At 20c.	worth 35
At 25c.	worth 45
At 30c.	worth 50
At 40c.	worth 75
At 50c.	worth 80
At 60c.	worth 90
At 65c.	worth $1 00
At $1.	worth 1 50
At $1 25.	worth 2 00

Comprising a great assortment, suitable for early Spring wear.

FRENCH ROLL POPLINS

At 90c., cost in gold	$1 15
At $1 00, cost in gold	1 35
At 1 25, cost in gold	1 47

DRESS PATTERNS.

$1 25	worth $2 25
1 75	worth 3 50
2 25	worth 4 00
2 75	worth 5 00

And upwards.

PIQUES.
Great variety, of entirely new designs,

At 18c.	worth 30
At 25c.	worth 38
At 35c.	worth 50
At 50c.	worth 68
At 60c.	worth 75
At 75c.	worth 90
At 90c.	worth $1 20
At $1.	worth 1 30

And upwards.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 20c.	worth 30c.
At 25c.	worth 35c.
At 30c.	worth 45c.
At 40c.	worth 58c.
At 45c.	worth 62c.
At 50c.	worth 70c.
At 60c.	worth 80c.

And upwards.

COLORED ALPACAS

At 25c.	worth 38c.
At 30c.	worth 42c.
At 40c.	worth 55c.
At 50c.	worth 70c.

And upwards.

I AM OFFERING THE ABOVE ALPACAS IN CURRENCY AT THEIR GOLD VALUE.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the seventeenth sermon in the course of sermons for the people. Subject—*The True Antagonism to Evil.* Strangers cordially invited to these services.

DEDICATION OF THE GREENPOINT M. E. Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY, Feb. 27.—Sermon by Bishop JANES, at 10½ A. M.; he will also conduct the Dedicatory Services. Union Jubilee service at 3 P. M., clergymen of neighboring churches of different denominations participating. Sermon at 7½ in the evening by Rev. R. L. DASHIEL, D. D., President of Dickinson College. All are cordially invited to be present. F. P. POWER, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Stated Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra services on the first and third Sundays of the month at 3 P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on *Bible Scenes in Palestine*, from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the sexton.

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH NOT a union of sects.—Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, Rector of Trinity Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., west of 6th-av., for the Church reading room. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT OF the Episcopal Church as regards changes in Ritual and Doctrine.—The last sermon of the course will be preached on SUNDAY at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. CONRAD. Subject—*The Conservatism of the Church a basis for the re-union of Christendom.*

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF the West Presbyterian Church.—A meeting in behalf of this Association will be held in the West Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hastings,) 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. JOHN HALL and THOMAS S. HASTINGS.

CHURCH UNION IN COLUMBIA College.—Rev. SAMUEL COOK, S. T. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach the third sermon of the course to young men, under the auspices of the Union, in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, East 25th-st., near Madison-av., at 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. CONRAD at 7½ P. M., on *The Conservatism of the Church a basis for the reunion of Christendom.* 4 P. M., choral service and catechetical instruction, by Rev. H. H. COLE.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject—Morning—*General and Special Providence.* Evening—*The Unitarian Idea of Salvation.* The friends of Liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

UNITY CHAPEL—HARLEM, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Fourth Unitarian Society.—The Pastor, Rev. W. J. CLARKE, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. S. H. CAMP, of Brooklyn, in the EVENING. The public are cordially invited. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., will preach Feb. 27 at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will deliver the sermon which the late Rev. HENRY DUYCKINCK prepared and was to have preached on the 13th inst. in behalf of St. Mark's Mission.

REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., will preach the sermon advertised for the 20th inst., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at the Protestant Episcopal Free Church on 31st-st. near 2d-av. Services begin at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and administer the ordinance of Baptism in the evening. Meetings every evening next week except Saturday.

TRINITY PARISH, CHAPEL OF ST. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery.—Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, Minister in charge, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING on *The Gospel and the Wants of Man.*

REV. DR. ORCUTT, SECRETARY OF the American Colonization Society at Washington, D. C., will deliver a discourse in the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Christian Civilization of Africa.*

M. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutger's Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Text for the evening discourse—*Every Wise Woman Buildeth her House.* Seats free. All invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend; seats free.

ON SUNDAY NEXT THE PRAYING Band, of which Mr. SAMUEL HALSTED is leader, will conduct the services at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Canal-st., morning, afternoon and evening.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Religion; What is it, and What is it for?*

REV. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., will preach his first sermon since his installment as Dean of the Theological Seminary at St. Stephen's Church Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the first Sunday in each month, when the second service will be in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY next. Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. PRICE in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

THE LAST SERMON OF THE COURSE before the Young Men's Christian Association will be preached in the West Harlem M. E. Church, 125th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY NIGHT, by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. ROBERT M. STRATTON, of the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING, Feb. 27, and Rev. Dr. PIERCE at 7 in the EVENING.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER. Special attention given to seamen. Seats all free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES will preach on ASH WEDNESDAY at 4 P. M., and Rev. GEORGE J. GEER, D. D., on the FRIDAY following at 4 P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. to the young. Baptizing in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—REV. GEO. E. THRALL, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in the College room, southwest corner 3d-av. and 59th-st. Sunday School at 2½. Seats free. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*Death the Watch-word of Life.* Seats free. All persons invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this Church on SUNDAY, the 27th inst. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE ALTAR IN THE HOUSE—A DIScourse by Rev. Dr. ABKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Service at 3 o'clock, and young people's prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st. near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner 42d st., EVERY SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Rev. U. T. TRACY will preach.

COME!—THAT MAN WHO IS SENT OF GOD to invite his children home to Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. W. A. NILES, D. D., of Corning, N. Y.

REV. WARREN CUDWORTH, OF Boston, will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 27, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY, A. M. 10½, and P. M. 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, Feb. 27, preaching at 10½ A. M., in the EVENING at 7 by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D. Prayer meeting after preaching.

Y. M. C. A. NEW BUILDING, CORNER of 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Sociable Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 27. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. W. T. SABINE.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WATER-ST. MISSION—REV. JOHN WILLETT, Superintendent of the Kings County Inebriates' Home, will preach at the New-York Port Society's Water-st. Mission on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

OUR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Number of Instructors and Proportion of Males to Females.

Their Work and its Compensation—The Routine of School Life—Some of the New-York Teachers.

No more deserving or self-sacrificing class of persons exists in our modern society than the teachers in our public schools. When we consider the multifarious and oftentimes laborious if not irksome duties which they are called upon to perform, and the peculiar qualifications of mind and character required for a successful instructor of children and youth gathered together in large numbers, we cannot but wonder that our system of popular education has attained even that degree of success with which it is universally credited. Our teachers may not be the best in the world, but we must remember the disadvantages and discouragements under which they labor. They are not looked upon as holding an equal rank with members of the other professions, although they are expected to give those very persons the preliminary training which shall fit them for their work. Their compensation is such that no person who places a high value on his own powers can afford to enter their ranks, and the consequence is that few leading minds are found in a sphere where the best talents are needed and often expected. Men who have all before them "where to choose," become more and more inclined to keep aloof from the schools where so much is required and so little to be gained. The result has been that the business of teaching has in a great measure fallen to a lot of women, and although the duties for them are by no means less arduous or less important than for men, and the compensation at best very inadequate, the invidious distinction unfavorable to their sex has been kept up, and their salaries, as a rule, have been less than half as great as those of males occupying corresponding positions.

According to the last census, there were 150,241 teachers employed in the public schools of the United States, of whom more than 100,000 were females. In many sections of the country the disproportion is much greater than this average, and in large cities the number of female teachers is several times as great as that of males. In the State of Massachusetts there are six times as many women teachers as men; in Vermont five times as many; in Iowa three times. In the City of Chicago there are 24 male teachers to 241 women; in Cincinnati the proportion is 60 to 224; in Milwaukee, 14 to 70; in St. Louis, 18 to 166, and in San Francisco 25 to 183. In the Eastern States there is a still wider difference. Boston employs in her public schools only 67 men to 565 women; Providence has but 9 male teachers to 142 women. In Brooklyn the proportion is 27 to 510; in Philadelphia, 83 to 1,217; in Baltimore, 42 to 315, and in Washington, 4 to 55. In our own Metropolis, out of about 2 [illegible]00 public school teachers, 2,000 are women.

Our City schools justly hold a very high position among the institutions for popular education in this country, and our teachers rank among the best that can be found anywhere. We cannot claim that many men of first-class abilities are to be found among them, for such men as Dr. ARNOLD and HORACE MANN are rarely willing to devote their lives to this thankless service, and in this City the inducements for ambitious young men to enter other pursuits are perhaps stronger than in any other place in the world; but we could mention the names of several among the Principals of our public schools, such as Messrs. SCOTT, HUNTER, WATERS, MARTIN and HAZELTINE, who are men of genuine talents and high qualifications for the positions which they hold. Educated women, however, whose circumstances compel them to earn their own livelihood, find here almost the only sphere for their ambition and the exercise of their abilities, and many brilliant examples might be mentioned of those who have achieved a distinction, which in any other sphere in life would give them a wide reputation. We will give the names only of Miss Wadleigh, Miss Whiting, Miss Mathews, Miss Edmonds, Miss Pond, Miss Graham, Mrs. McCloskey, Miss Suvlus, Mrs. Ward, Miss C. W. White, Miss M. L. Clawson, Miss Woodward, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Beale, and Miss Wright, several of whom have been connected with the public schools for ten years or more, and one of them for upwards of thirty years. In all the schools for girls the teachers are women, Principals as well as subordinates, while the boys' schools are in charge of men, but employ female teachers for the lower classes. The aptitude of women for this profession, and the efficiency of those who are employed in the schools of this City are spoken of in the highest terms by all who have made themselves acquainted with the subject; Mr. FRAZER, in particular, the English School Commissioner, who visited this country not long since, for the special purpose of examining into our educational system paid them the highest compliment. Their patience, gentleness, quick apprehension and excellent powers of discipline especially fit them to train the plastic, wayward minds of the rising generation.

The training of teachers for our common schools is not all that could be desired, but it fits them tolerably for the positions which they take. Graduation from the grammar department entitles any scholar to a "Grade B certificate," which carries with it the privilege of teaching in any position in the public schools which the recipient may be otherwise competent to fill. All who undertake the task are, however, expected to attend the Saturday Normal School until qualified to pass its examination, which entitles them to a "Grade A certificate." Besides a tolerably thorough training in the common English branches, the Normal School gives them practical exercise in the art of teaching. Teachers in the public schools may avail themselves at any time, for any period, of the lectures and exercises of this institution, until they acquire full confidence in their ability to discharge the duties of the position which they have accepted.

The routine of school life is one of the most wearing ordeals to which the mind and body of a delicately-constituted woman could well be subjected. Every teacher is expected to be at her post by half-past eight o'clock in the morning, no matter what may be the state of the weather or what occasion for delay may arise. Many a morning headache, a hasty breakfast, or no breakfast at all, is the uncomfortable prelude of the day's work. After the noisy crowd of children has been brought to order, and the introductory religious exercises gone through with, the regular work of the day begins. From nine o'clock till three, with a short intermission, the mind is kept strained to the task of instructing class after class in the various branches of the department which the teacher may have in charge, while at the same time she has the supervision of a large room filled with children, who must be kept in order and induced by persuasions adapted to their various dispositions to give attention to their studies. Here is a task that requires no small amount of mental strength and executive tact. The classes in charge of a single teacher in nearly all our schools are much too large. The rules of the Board of Education limit them to thirty-five in the grammar schools and seventy in the primary departments, but these numbers are often greatly exceeded. This severe tax is undergone in many cases in hot, ill-ventilated rooms, and after the labors of the school day are over, the task of the teacher is frequently supplemented with the examination of written exercises and the adjustment of accounts, which continue the wearisome labor of the mind far into the night. In all this the teacher often meets with a strange lack of sympathy and appreciation on the part of the parents of the pupils. They rarely visit the schools, and almost never invite the teachers to their own homes, and it is a fact worthy of note that among the officers having charge of the public education the wealthy and cultivated class is seldom represented. The result of year after year of this kind of life is seen in the worn and faded features, the ever-tired and lustreless eyes, of hundreds of women who were buoyant in spirits and exuberant in health when they first took up this heavy burden. Unless rescued by friends or by appreciative lovers from this terrible treadmill, most of these women, the very flower of their sex, retire at last with broken constitutions—small recompense for a life of devotion to a noble calling—and sink into early graves.

And for this wearisome toil, what does the public, which derives incalculable benefit from our system of popular education, pay in salaries to its teachers. How do their wages compare with those for instance of City officials whose duties are light in comparison and not one-tenth as faithfully performed? The largest salary paid to any male teacher in the United States is $4,000 a year, while no female receives more than $2,000; and those whose salaries come anywhere near these figures are few indeed.

The following table exhibits the number of teachers employed in several leading cities of the Union, with the average salary of males and females:

City.	No. of Male Teachers.	Average Salary.	No. of Female Teachers.	Average Salary.
Boston	62	$2,200	553	$650
Cincinnati	60	1,500	353	575
Chicago	26	2,000	296	700
Louisville	31	1,000	163	550
Buffalo	35	1,200	229	475
Washington	6	1,200	69	475
Milwaukee	25	560	83	375

In this City the average pay received by male teachers is $1,200 a year, and by females $600, though the principals of schools receive about double this amount. The advance in school salaries has by no means kept pace with the increasing expense of living in this City, and in few instances, indeed, are they adequate to the support of their recipients in that sphere in society to which they are fairly entitled. For these reasons many of our best teachers seek employment in private schools, or take the perilous chances of opening seminaries of their own. In the multitude of movements for reform and improvement in society, shall not the poor teacher find an advocate and a champion?

THE FOSSILS.

The Restoration of Ancient Animals at Central Park—Progress of the Work—Design and Manner of its Execution—The English Collection—Sketch of Professor Hawkins.

In a former article on Central Park, published in the TIMES, brief allusion was made to the Museum and to the work which is there being carried on, in forming and setting up a collection of fossils which shall contain specimens of the extinct species of animals that in past ages have occupied this continent. The importance of this work, in which the Board of Park Commissioners is engaged, demands more than a passing notice, and many of the details connected with it cannot fail to be of interest to the general reader. The value of a collection of this nature it is impossible to overestimate, for to the student of natural history, it is a source of never failing interest, while to the casual observer it gives, at a glance, a fund of information, furnishing, as it does, the connecting links of the animal creation between a past and a present age. The work at the Park, when completed, will consist of a great group of ancient animals which existed during the secondary geological epoch on the Continent of America, modeled and restored to their natural size and appearance as in life. The first division of the group will contain the gigantic hydrosaurus of the natural dimensions, (one twenty-six feet and the other thirty-nine feet in length,) as is proved by the fossils and described by Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY in the Smithsonian *Contributions to Knowledge;* also models of Lælaps aquilunguis (eagle claw) fossils, as described by COPE, together with the aquatic elasmosaurus and masasaurus. This division will consist of twelve specimens. The second division of the group, containing ten specimens, will illustrate the tertiary period and will represent the mastodon, the mammoth, megatherium, megalonyx, glyptodon, &c., thus uniting the early periods of animal life with the earliest evidence of man's existence, and so constituting a complete history of the American Continent from the dawn of creation to the present time. To complete a collection of this magnitude, it will be seen, requires time, skill and the services of one who has made natural history and antiquarian researches the study of a lifetime. In the latter respect the Board of Commissioners have been peculiarly fortunate in securing Mr. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, under whose supervision the work at the Park is now progressing.

To speak of this work as the mere putting together and setting up of fossil remains of extinct creation conveys but a slight idea of its true design; for, when finished, the restored fossil will appear to the spectator as in life, such portions of the remains as are missing being reproduced. The flesh is, as it were, placed upon the bones, and the proper coloring given to the hide. In fact, the entire form is rehabilitated, and all the attributes supplied in such an artistic manner that only the principle of life is wanting to make the animal a breathing thing of the present, rather than a relic of the past. Setting up one of the mammoth specimens is almost like erecting a building. The limbs are supported by large iron columns, the body is a mass of brickwork and masonry, built in arches and semi-arches, while the smaller portions are connected with strong iron rods, riveted together in every conceivable form, but with the connections so concealed as to make the general effect perfect and substitute standing alone a *fac-simile* of the original.

The only group of restored animals now in the world is the one which was begun in 1852 and set up by Mr. HAWKINS at the Crystal Palace Gardens, at Sydenham, near London. The work occupied fourteen years for its completion. The collection is on an island in the lake opposite the Crystal Palace, and the animals, thirty-three in number, are represented in their natural state, and in positions which give them a life-like appearance. The idea of restoring these fossils originated with the late Prince ALBERT and Professor EDWARD FORBES, deceased. The former, in particular, was deeply interested in the work, and during its progress paid repeated visits to the studios of the workmen, giving his personal aid and counsel in all matters pertaining to their labors. The result obtained fully justified the pains and expense involved in completing the collection, which has for itself the universal commendation of scientific men. Last Summer Mr. HAWKINS was engaged by the Commissioners of Central Park to set up a similar collection here, thus adding another attraction to the peoples' playground, and one which so well combining both novelty and instruction, will always make it an object of interest.

The fossils from which the Park collection is made up are obtained from all sections of the country. The marl beds of New-Jersey are prolific in specimens, and many have been brought from Kansas and other distant States. In selecting such as are to be used, great care is necessary, and is exercised in obtaining only the most perfect remains, as it is particularly desirable that as far as possible the restored animal shall consist of the original bones, with but slight additions of the manufactured skeleton.

The largest animal in the Sydenham collection is the iguanadon, which is twelve feet in height, and thirty feet in length from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail. Some idea of the size can be formed when the fact is stated that in the lower half of the body of this "restoration," before the top was put on, a dinner was given, at which twenty-one distinguished scientific men were present, and all were enabled to seat themselves at the table. The largest animal now in process of erection at the Central Park is a specimen of the hydrosaurus, or American lizard, and in size it will be twenty-two feet high when walking on its hind legs, and thirty-nine feet long. The iguanadon is the British equivalent for this animal, with, however, this material difference, that while the English fossil has four legs, the American prototype has but two, caused, as Mr. HAWKINS facetiously remarked in conversation, "that from long residence on American soil he had become imbued with the go-ahead habits of the people and, unlike an Englishman, was unable to sit down after eating dinner."

Mr. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, who has charge of the Park work, is an Englishman, having been born in London early in the present century, and educated at St. Aloysius' College. He has been an art student all his life, devoting himself principally to the study of natural history since 1827. For six years, from 1842 to 1848, he resided at Knowsley Park, at the invitation of Lord DERBY, the grandfather of the English Peer who now bears the title. At that time, it is well known, Earl DERBY had one of the finest zoological collections in the world, annually expending £10,000 in its maintenance. While at Knowsley, Mr. HAWKINS devoted his time to sketching animals from nature, and thus acquired great facility in this branch of art. At the death of his patron, and on the accession to the estates of Lord DERBY, the fourteenth Earl, who died last year, the collection was disposed of, his love for the equine species being stronger than for all the other species collected by his father. In 1851 Mr. HAWKINS was the Assistant Superintendent of the World's Fair held in London, and in 1852, as has already been stated, he began his work of restoring fossils at Sydenham, under the direction of the Crystal Palace Company. He is a member of a number of scientific societies, and the author of several scientific works, principally relating to the anatomy of the animal frame. In stature he is about five feet eight inches, of an active, energetic temperament, vigorous for his years, enthusiastic in all that pertains to his work, a hard student, and, notwithstanding he has already devoted a lifetime to research, he is still active in the pursuit of knowledge.

Although much has been accomplished at the Park, the collection is, as yet, in its infancy. One or two of the specimens are finished, and several are well under way. A few months will, however, make a great difference, and although the museum will now well repay a visit, it will be some time before an entire group is completed, and an opportunity furnished to contrast the mammoths of past centuries and the comparatively diminutive but serviceable animals of to-day.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The question of providing a suitable parade ground on Manhattan Island for the use of the First Division, has received extended discussion in City National Guard circles during the past two years. The necessity has been long felt, and only partially supplied by the appropriation of Tompkins-square. Those who have the best interests of the militia forces at heart are unanimous in the belief that a parade ground should be provided of sufficient extent to permit the proper exercise of one or more brigades. Tompkins-square is not available for more than a regiment in extended manœuvres, and in such parts of the school of the brigade as permit of the individual commands being kept *en masse.* There is, consequently, no opportunity afforded commandants of brigades to exercise their commands in the entire school in such a way as will afford the subordinate officers any adequate conception of the beauty of extended manœuvres and their frequent necessity in time of active service. A brigade drill, as now conducted in Tompkins-square, is like the performance of a standard tragedy in a minor theatre—a great deal is necessarily left to the imagination. As regards reviews, they are simply ridiculous; a gallop up and down a street by the General commanding, an extended march through hot and dusty streets and a marching salute given the authorities who are perched upon a rough platform, constitute the entire proceeding. Reviews, as now conducted, are only amusing to the spectators who line the route of march. They prove of no benefit to the members of the National Guard, frequently result in illness to individuals and a general disgust at the entire proceeding. The Fourth of July parade is abhorred, as it necessitates so much fatigue, and no amusement or enjoyment. As for a series of extended movements by all of the brigades in the First Division, we are sure General Shaler has never deemed them practicable with the limited resources at his command. Under these circumstances, a movement was set on foot a year or two ago, seeking for the establishment of a parade ground in the Central Park. It was not intended that the ground should be used daily or even weekly. The idea advanced was that, could it be so arranged, the militia were to have the use of that portion of the Central Park lying between Seventh and Eighth avenues and Fifty-ninth and Seventy-sixth streets. The place selected was originally laid out by the Commissioners for cricket and base-ball purposes, and as it now stands is peculiarly fitted for the movements of large bodies of troops, and the accommodation of thousands of spectators. The ground is open in the centre, and surrounded by a narrow belt of young trees which skirt the wide pathway running round the plain. On one side rises a ridge of rough rocks now clothed with vines and undergrowth. The small number of brigade drills or parades would not injure the ground nor the Park beyond that degree which nature can readily repair, and these occasions could be arranged with a view to causing as little inconvenience as possible to the Commission having control of the Park. The question has been taken up by Governor Hoffman, who expresses himself in favor of creating a parade ground in the Central Park, and until recently the leading officers of the militia were sanguine of success. This movement has, however, been made the vehicle of a probable job by which some unknown persons are to derive considerable pecuniary benefit, at the expense of the taxpayers and the National Guard. This matter requires a little explanation. It appears that application has been made to the Legislature ostensibly in support of the paramount claims of the First Division to a parade ground in the Park, and while the new measure practically defeats the hopes of the militia, palms off upon them a parade ground in Harlem, totally distinct from the Central Park and considerably further off. The general belief is that some owners of real estate, with the help of certain political wire-pullers, seek to dispose of their property at a large advance upon the real value, for the purpose of giving the military a piece of ground for exercise. This is one of the most outrageous propositions that can be possibly imagined. Apart from the utter want of necessity to incur an enormous expense in purchasing new ground and laying it out for military purposes, the great distance between the proposed site and the several armories wholly precludes all idea of its proving any benefit to the State troops. On the contrary, it would be worse than having no parade ground at all. In order to reach the ground selected, regiments would be compelled to assemble at 6 A. M., start on a fatiguing march of seven or eight miles, occupying two or three hours, go through a series of manœuvres which would prove irksome in consequence of previous fatigue, and after drill and review, the men would be completely prostrated by their long route homeward. A brigade review would then mean a sixteen-mile march, and a day of intense fatigue, making it an impossibility to secure an average attendance of the rank and file. There would be no possibility of transporting the troops by cars for want of time and vehicles. If that portion of the Central Park which we have described be devoted to the use of the National Guard, the county will not be subjected to any expense, and the ground will be within easy reach of the several commands. If we cannot have that, let there be no ground at all. The National Guard cannot be worse off than it is at present. Let us have no job at all events to increase our taxes.

On Friday evening the officers and members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, gave their annual hop, at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue. The ball was attended by a fine assemblage of guests, who enjoyed the festivities afforded by their genial hosts until a late hour. Capt. Charles M. Schieffelin and Mr. Geo. W. Paddon, with their associate Committeemen, were unremitting in their efforts to secure the success which attended the affair. We have seldom seen so well-selected a gathering as visited Company H on Friday evening.

Now that attention is being called to local taxes, it may be well to remember that the National Guard has been used for the "appropriation" of over $2,000,000 during the past four years. This immense sum has been ostensibly used to fit up and furnish armories for City regiments, the margin of profit allowed contractors being of the widest, while the several items have been nicely extended to afford additional gains. The different bills for fitting up certain armories are rare curiosities in their way and well repay perusal.

Captain John P. Lansing and his bold compatriots of the Washington Continental Guard, gave their eighteenth annual invitation ball on Tuesday evening at Irving Hall. As usual with the Continentals, their anniversary was well attended, Captain John proving as genial as ever in dispensing his hospitalities.

A class for instruction in the manual of the sword has been formed in the Seventh Regiment, consisting of the staff and line officers.

On Tuesday evening the Washington Light Guard (Company B, Twelfth Regiment) gave their anniversary reception at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and the ballroom well filled by an enthusiastic assemblage of dancers.

The reception and hop of the First Light Infantry of Providence, R. I., which occurred on Tuesday evening in that city, was a grand affair. Captain Wm. J. A. McGrath, ex-Colonel Remmey, Captain Cullen and nearly twenty other members of the Twenty-second Regiment of this City, participated in the festivities, and presented their Providence friends with a set of handsomely-engrossed resolutions.

On Monday night the Brooklyn Academy of Music was thronged by a fashionable assemblage, it being the anniversary reception of the Thirteenth Regiment. The interior was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the guests enjoyed a most charming evening.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Judge Spencer.

Wood *vs.* De Camp; motion granted and cause referred.

Sherwood *vs.* Wilson; findings of facts, &c., settled.

Jaques *vs.* Braisted; motion granted and cause referred.

Eldridge *vs.* Bates; motion granted and cause referred.

Carnochan *vs.* Billings; motion granted and cause referred.

Fisk, Jr., *vs.* Bowles; motion granted.

Alexander *vs.* Cullon; motion granted and referee appointed.

Bockman *vs.* Bergen; motion noticing judgment granted.

Kreutz *vs.* Kinger; motion granted.

Potter *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Sellick *vs.* Parker; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Taylor *vs.* Myers; there should be an affidavit that none of the defendants appeared upon the return of the notice to justify the judgment as drawn.

Fridenberg *vs.* Fridenberg; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

William Gunton et al., Trustees of the Bank of Washington vs. *Joseph Nock.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The bill in this case alleged that Nock, being the patentee of a lock adapted to the mail service of the United States, entered into a contract with Amos Kendall, then Postmaster-General, for the supply of the service; and being without means to fulfill his contract, agreed with the appellants that in consideration of certain advances to be made by the bank, the advances should be a lien upon the proceeds of the contract. It further appears that subsequently the Government failed to pay the proceeds of the contract, and that the appellants afterwards made further advances in aid of the prosecution of the appellee's claim, upon the stipulation that they should be first paid all demands out of any amount received from the Government. These agreements were several times renewed. The bill prayed the enforcement of the lien and asked that the appellee be decreed a trustee for the appellants and be enjoined from collecting his judgment against the Government before making provision for the satisfaction of their lien. The answer set up matter in avoidance of the agreements, by allegations of fraud and misrepresentation, and averred that the renewals of the agreements were mutual obligations and, being signed only by the appellee, were void, not being signed by any one authorized to bind the bank for the advances, as required by their express terms, and which was the sole moving consideration to the appellee for their execution. The decree of the Special Term of the Court was for the trustees, but the General Term set it aside and dismissed the bill. The case comes here for review, the appellants insisting that the bank performed all the requirements of the contracts and renewals, and thus established the lien. The bank, it is asserted, could legally acquire the lien in respect of any claim except such as are allowed by resolution of Congress, under the act of July, 1846, and the act of February, 1853, applies only to assignments made after its date. The lien being established, the jurisdiction of chancery attached to compel its payment. W. D. Davidge for appellant; J. C. Morris for appellee.

Joseph C. Willard vs. *Presbury, Sykes & Chadwick;* and *Joseph C. Willard* vs. *Henry A. Willard et al.*—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The equity alleged in the former bill is, that Presbury, Sykes & Chadwick, as lessees of Willard's Hotel, were bound by their lease to pay all taxes on the property; that Joseph C. Willard, the appellant, and one of the lessors, by false and fraudulent representations made to members of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of Washington, caused them to pass an ordinance for the paving of that portion of Fourteenth-street adjacent to the hotel property leased to them; and also that the appellant made a contract by which he alone agreed to pay for that portion of the street. The second bill charged that the complainants (the appellees) are owners of the property fronting on that part of Fourteenth-street, and that the appellant, by the false and fraudulent representations alleged in the former bill, caused that part of the street to be paved. The bill in both cases sought to enjoin the Corporation from the collection of the tax, and prayed that the appellant be decreed to pay the amount of the tax. The decrees below are in favor of the complainants, and the appellant brings the case here, submitting that in a suit between private parties the Court will not inquire as to the motives which actuated the Corporation in passing the ordinance, and declare the law a nullity because it was obtained by fraud. It is further contended that there is no evidence to show that any member of either Board was influenced to vote for the passage of the ordinance by any representation made by Willard. Besides, the complainants had a plain, adequate, and complete remedy at law. They should have paid the tax and sued Willard at law. They will not be heard in equity after waiting until the work is completed and the property is advertised for sale to pay the tax. When the remedy for fraud is complete at law, and there are no circumstances requiring the application of remedies peculiar to a Court of Equity, the bill will be dismissed.

W. F. Mottingly and W. D. Davidge, for appellant; R. T. Merrick and R. J. Brent for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INJUNCTION ON FOREIGN SUIT.

In the matter of Schepaler & Co., Involuntary Bankrupts.—This was a motion on behalf of William von Sachs, assignee, to restrain certain creditors from prosecuting an action in Holland. The adjudication of bankruptcy was made in June, 1869, and among the debts proved against the estate was one by the firm of Bunger, Burlage & Co., which, on Dec. 31, 1869, was dissolved. Among the assets which passed into the hands of the assignee was a claim against the firm of Lippman & Rosenthal, of Amsterdam, in Holland, which was in litigation in the Courts there, but on which judgment had not been recovered. Mr. Bunger, who resided at Cologne, in Prussia, after the dissolution of the firm here, took proceedings in Amsterdam in the name of the firm to recover the claim, and attached the claim against Lippman & Rosenthal.

The assignee in bankruptcy, on a petition showing these facts, made a motion, or notice, to the members of the firm of Bunger, Burlage & Co., who were here, that the firm be restrained from the further prosecution of their attachment proceedings, and be directed to relinquish them, so that the assignee could recover the claim against Lippman & Rosenthal, and that it might be distributed as part of the assets.

The objection was taken in opposition that the debt being located in Holland, and the proceedings pending there, this Court had no jurisdiction to grant the relief asked, and that the effect of the dissolution of Bunger, Burlage & Co. was to vest in each of its members a specific share of the claim against the bankrupt's estate, and that Bunger, owning a separate share, was entitled to take measures to secure it by attaching the Lippman claim, it being less than his share of the debt against the bankrupt's estate, which amounted to $50,000, gold, while the Lippman claim was only $12,000.

The Court, however, held that as the firm of Bunger, Burlage & Co. had proved their debt in the bankruptcy case, they were thereby made parties to the proceedings, and under section twenty-one of the act, the members resident here should be restrained from the further prosecution of their proceedings in Holland.

For the assignee, T. C. T. Buckley and J. K. Hill; for the creditors, A. Mathews.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday with a large number of indictments, which they presented to the Court.

Judge WOODRUFF, in discharging them, alluded to the length and importance of their services, and spoke with feeling of the death of one of their number since they had been impaneled, and discharged them with the thanks of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Brady.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN REGARD TO EVIDENCE.

Spatz vs. *Lyons.*—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on the plaintiff's wife by the defendant, which caused her death. Upon the trial of the cause, the statement made by the wife to the plaintiff after she had returned to her home was offered in evidence. This evidence was admitted to show who the person was that committed the assault, and conversation as to the defendant was on the same day, or on the day after the assault. The admission of the evidence was excepted to by the defendant. The defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint, which was refused, and the case was submitted to the jury, who found for plaintiff. The defendant afterwards moved for a new trial on the Judge's minutes and the motion was granted. From this order the plaintiff appealed.

William L. Headley appeared for the appellant and Crooke and Bergen for respondent.

INGRAHAM, P. J., held as follows: The decision of this appeal necessarily involves the validity of the exceptions taken on the trial. No cause is assigned by the Justice for granting a new trial, and whatever would have been a sufficient ground for setting aside the verdict would justify the order appealed from. Had the evidence objected to been a conversation with the deceased immediately after the occurence, it might have been admissible as part of the *res gesta.* Even such conversations have been held inadmissible by some Judges, but I know of no case in which conversation held the next day with the injured party has ever been received. The Judge appears to have admitted it under the authority of Root Rep., 80, but that case has not been sanctioned by our Courts. The propriety of that ruling is not attempted to be sustained by the plaintiff's counsel in his points. It was not admissible as part of the *res gesta,* because it did not take place either at the time of the supposed injury or immediately after. In fact, it was not until the next day, when the plaintiff and his wife had been out in search of the person upon whom to charge the assault, and this statement was made after they had seen the defendant. Nor was it admissible as the dying declarations of the deceased, because such declarations are only admissible in cases of trial for the homicide of the party making them, and then only where the person was acting under a full conviction that the wound was mortal, and that death would speedily ensue. The ground suggested (that it was a matter of necessity because no other proof could be procured) has never yet been considered in this State a sufficient ground for admitting hearsay evidence for such a purpose as this. It is admissible in cases of pedigree and for proving matters connected with titles to land of a period anterior to that of any living witnesses, but that rule would not sanction its admission from necessity in an action to prove an assault committed a short time previous, even though the party assaulted had since died. It is urged on the part of the plaintiff that, as the Justice refused to dismiss the complaint on the trial, that therefore he should not have set aside the verdict as against evidence. It does not appear from the case on what ground the motion was granted. He may entertain such a motion on his minutes, either on exceptions or for insufficient evidence, or for excessive damages. If, for either of these reasons, he is satisfied that he erred on the trial, it is his duty to grant the motion. I think it very clear that the evidence of the wife's declarations should not have been admitted; that the Judge should have stricken out that evidence when so requested; that there was no other evidence on which the verdict could be sustained, and that the verdict was properly set aside, and a new trial ordered. The order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

Judge BARNARD said—I concur upon the following authority: Gray *vs.* Goodrich, 7 John. Rep. 95.

The following is the dissenting opinion of Judge BRADY: The evidence on the part of the plaintiff shows that his wife came home ill; that she complained of an assault having been committed upon her by a man who had around him several dogs; that her person exhibited signs of injury and that she complained of the injury received; that she gave an account in detail of the occurrence, describing the offender as a man with dogs who had assaulted her; that she then, at her husband's request, after a little while went out with her husband to find the man; that they went to the place at which the assault had been perpetrated; that there were evidences of a struggle there, and that they found the defendant within three hundred feet from the place with his dogs, whom she at once identified as the person by whom she had been injured. This testimony, so far as it embraces the declaration of the plaintiff's wife in the account of the occurrence, and the recognition of the defendant by her, were, in my judgment, within the exception of the rule against hearsay evidence as a part of the *res gesta* from the necessity of the case. In a case for giving the plaintiff a dose to intoxicate and inflame her passions, her declarations the next morning after the dose was administered, made to the mother, were held to be admissible, but as an exception to the rule. (Goodwin *vs.* Hamson, 1 Root, 80.) That decision is cited in Cow. & Hill notes on Hull Ev., vol. 2, p. 587, and not questioned in Thompson and wife *vs.* Trevanion, Skinner Rep., 402, which was an action for injuries to the wife. Chief Justice Holt allowed what was said by her, immediately upon the hurt, and before she had time to devise or contrive anything for her own advantage, to be given in evidence. That case was cited with approbation by Lord Ellenborough in Avison *vs.* Lord Kinnaird, 6 East., 194, and is referred to in the text in Phillips, 232. In these cases the evidence was no doubt admitted from necessity, and from its being within the rule that concomitant declaration may be received as a part of the occurrence to which they relate, 1 Green Ev. section 100. A similar exception to well established rule, founded upon necessity, prevails in actions of divorce, and allows the wife to prove the violence of the husband where no one was present. Plaintiff's wife died on the 25th January, 1867, at which time she could not have been a witness for her husband, a disability which was not removed until after her death, and on the 10th of May, 1867, (Laws 1867, vol. 2, page 22.) The statement of the plaintiff's wife was made within a few minutes after she came home and a short time after the assault and before she had time to devise or contrive anything for her own advantage. It was concomitant with the occurrence, therefore, in legal contemplation, cases *supra.* The same observation applies to the identification of the defendant as the wrongdoer. She went in search of him and found him on that day of the assault at the place designated. There is no doubt of this on the testimony. The plaintiff said on cross-examination, "I was sure about what my wife told me: 'those are the days and that is the man;' that is why I wanted him to come over to my house," which the defendant did do the next day. The necessity out of which this exception to the rule arose existed in this case. The wife could not be a witness, and for aught that appears no one was present when the assault was made. The evidence in the case, aside from her declaration, was sufficient to show that she had been injured, and by some unusual circumstance, and the charge against the defendant derives support from his conduct and character. He gave a false name to the plaintiff and falsely stated his place of residence, and when found was surrounded by his dogs, which strengthened the truthfulness of the wife's story and identification. The presiding Justice, in submitting the case to the jury, told them they must be satisfied from other evidence in the case than the wife's statement, when she came home, of the defendant's liability, and that upon the mere allegation of a woman out of court, and not under oath, a man was not to be found guilty nor adjudged to pay damages. The cases to which we were referred by the defendant's counsel on the argument are entirely different from this case, and are authorities only upon the general rule as to hearsay declarations and declarations *in extremis.* This case and the cases which have been cited, rest not on the rule, but the exception to it. I think the whole subject was properly left to the jury, that the verdict should not be disturbed, and that the judgment should be affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Edward Noonan et al. vs. *Arthur Quinn et al.*—This is an action for the recovery of the amount of a judgment for $3,375 10, obtained against the defendants in May, 1868. The execution was returned wholly unsatisfied, and the amount is still unpaid. The plaintiff further alleges that the defendant Quinn did, about the 7th of April, 1868, fraudulently dispose of certain real estate belonging to him, with the intention of eluding payment of the judgment. It is further alleged that the consideration received from Honora Donovan, the mother-in-law of the defendant, was a fictitious and fraudulent one, and that the wife and mother-in-law of the defendant were parties to the fraud. The petition of the plaintiffs is to set aside this conveyance.

The defendant Quinn answers that the transfer was made in good faith, and that the consideration was not fraudulent or fictitious. The answer of the defendant Mary Quinn is a general denial. Decision reserved.

Attorneys for plaintiff, Jenks & Ward; for defendant, Troy & Place.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 26, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C.	117¼	$30,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	94⅛
50,500	U.S.5s,10-40 C.s3	112	2,000	do.	94¼
17,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65.n s3	112⅝	11	D. & H. Canal	120
25,000	do.b3	112⅝	15	do.	119⅝
70,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	113⅛	90	do.	119¾
1,500	do.	113⅛	150	Quick. M. Co.	13
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	56⅛	100	Pac. Mail	41¼
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	47⅝	100	do.	41⅛
40,000	do.	47⅜	100	do. bet. call	41⅛
20,000	do. s10	47⅜	100	do.	41⅛
10,000	do.	47⅜	100	Canton. bet. c.	58⅛
10,000	do. s10	47¼	100	Mariposa Pf. b. c.	21
20,000	Vir. St.6s, ex.c.	62¼	100	Adams Ex.	63⅛
25,000	do. bet. call	62¾	100	do.	63⅛
1,500	Ga. St. 7s.	82⅛	75	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21⅛
8,000	do. bet. call	92⅛	30	do.	21¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s.,n.	23⅛	20	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛
30,000	Missouri 6s	92⅛	75	U. S. Ex. Co. b. c.	51⅛
90,000	do.	93	300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅛
10,000	La. 6s.	71⅛	100	do. bet. call	96¼
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	70½	1100	do.	96
30,000	do.	70¼	700	Erie	25
20,000	do.	70	200	Erie Pref.	45⅛
5,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds.	94	200	Harlem	144⅛
10,000	N. Y. St. B.L.R	109¼	200	do.	144⅜
8,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., C.	109¼	200	Reading	97⅛
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s.'72.	110	200	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅞
3,000	Erie 1st M.	100¼	100	do. b10	87
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	96	1600	do.	87
10,000	Erie 3d M.	94	21	Mich. Cen.	121⅛
1,000	Chic.,B.& Q. 8s.	111	100	Ill. Cen. R.	142⅛
26,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	95⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. s60	69¾
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	97¾	1300	do.	70
4,000	do.	98	200	do. b35	70¼
3,000	A.&T.H.2dM P	80	600	do.	70⅛
7,000	Chi. & N.W.1st	94¾	25	do.	70⅛
3,000	do.	95	100	do. s60	70
2,000	Del.,L.& W. 1st	100⅝	500	do. bet. call	70¼
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	103¾	100	do.	69⅞
4,000	Clev.&P.4th M.	75	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅛
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92	700	N. J. Central	103⅛
2,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	82	50	do.	103⅛
20,000	Ohio & Miss.1st	95	300	do. c	103
25,000	Col.,C. & Ind.C. 1st M.	79¾	10	Chi. & R. I.	120¼
3,000	Tol., P. & W.1st West. Div.	78	50	do. bet. call	120¼
5,000	Morris & Essex Const'n Bds.	84½	200	Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
10	Ocean Bank	90	5	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77⅛
6	Shoe&Leath'r Bk	170	610	do.	77⅛
15	Amer. Ex. Bank.	114	100	Alt. & T. H.	35
100	B'k. & Bro. Asso.	113	200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	62⅛
50	Merchants'Ex.Bk	104	300	do.	62⅛
29	Merchants' Bank.	123½	120	Chic. & Alt.	111⅛
47	Fourth N. Bank.	102½	100	do.	111
17	Coutin'tal Bk.	98½	30	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	91⅛
20	Cent. Nat. Bank.	113	100	do.	91⅛
300	W. U. Tel.	34¾	500	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
500	Bruns. C. L.	8¼	30	New Jersey R.	118⅛
			23	Chi., Bur. & Q.	158
			30	Del., Lac. & W.R.	104⅛
			100	Bos., H. & E.	7
			100	H. & St. J.	107⅛
			5	H. & St.Jos. R.Pf	108⅛
			5	Dub. & S. C. R.	110½

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

15,000	U. S. 6s., '81, R.	116⅞	$40,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67	112⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. s3	111
2,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s.n.	46½	100	Erie R.	25⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.	93	200	Harlem	143⅛
30,000	do. bet. call	93⅛	200	do.	143⅛
10,000	do.	93⅛	200	do.	143⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.	92	200	Chic. & N. W.	70⅛
35,000	Col.,C. & Ind.C. 1st M. s15	80	900	do. bet. call	70⅛
1,000	Long Dock B.	86	20	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	88
500	C. & N. W. 1st	95	800	do. bet. call	87⅛
10,000	Amer. Gold	116⅛	100	C., C., Cin.& I.R.	74
300	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	30	N. J. Cen. R.	103⅛
100	Quick. M.	13⅛	50	do.	103⅛
300	do. bet. call	13	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	120⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	21	600	do.	120⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul.	62⅛
40	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅛
100	N.Y.Cen. & H. R. bet. call	96⅛	13	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. Guar.	91⅛
300	do.	96⅛	200	do.	91⅛
200	Reading	97⅛	50	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	63½
1800	do.	98	100	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	do. s5	98	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107⅛
300	L. S. & M. S. R.	87⅛	115	Morris & Essex.	87
1300	do. bet. call	87	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The slight upward reaction in Gold on Friday night to 117 ⅌ cent. was reversed this forenoon, and before the close of business the sales ran down to 115¾@115⅝, the market showing great weakness, with every prospect of continued low sales next week. On the fall of 1¼ ⅌ cent. in Gold the Public Funds of 1867 declined ¼ ⅌ cent, while the 1862s and the 10-40s were about the same as on Friday night. The State Bonds were lower by 1½ ⅌ cent. for new Tennessees. The Railway market was active, with a closer contest between the bull and bearish interests. At the close of the day the quotations, as shown in the list below, were nearly the same as on Friday.

The Money Market continued dull and cheap. The Foreign Exchanges steady. The Bank return of the week is $1,570,098 lower on the Gold average. During the week the Treasury Office received $3,117,000 for Customs, and prepaid about $1,500,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40s due March 1. The other departments of the Bank statement show a loss of $1,362,242 in Greenbacks, and of $1,055,939 on the general line of Deposits, while the loans are up $1,158,274 from last Monday.

After the late Boards the following prices were made as compared with the closing figures of Friday night. There was a break in Pacific Mail down to 39¾ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	112¾
American Gold Coin	117	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	48⅛	46½
North Carolina Bonds, new	23	23
New-York Cen. and Hudson	96½	96⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Cert'fs	94⅝	94¼
Reading Railroad	97½	98
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅞	120½
Northwestern Common	70¼	70⅛
Northwestern Preferred	87⅜	87½
Pacific Mail Company	41¾	39¾
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76¼
St. Paul Common	62¼	63
Lake Shore	87	87
Erie	26¾	25
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30
New-Jersey Central	103½	103¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	116½	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	117	5-20 reg., 1867	112⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	113¼	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	115	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	113½	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coupon	111¼
5-20 coup., 1865	114	6s Currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	56	Rhode Island 6s	98
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	46½	Alabama 5s	62½
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62½	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103
Virginia 6s, n. b.	65	Illinois Canal b., 1870	100½
Georgia 6s	82½	Illinois coup. 6s., 1877	100½
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92½	Illinois coup. 6s., 1879	100½
North Carolina 6s	46	Illinois War Loan	100½
North Carolina 6s, n.b.	23¼	Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	98
South Carolina 6s	87	New-York reg. B. L.	109½
S. Carolina 6s, A. & O.	84½	New-York coup. B. L.	109½
Missouri 6s	92½	New-York 7s, C. L. '70	110
Missouri 6s, H.&St.J.	92½	New-York 6s, C. L. '72	110
Louisiana 6s	71½	New-York 6s, C. L. '73	109
Louisiana 8s, Levee b.	79	New-York 6s, C. L. '74	109
California 7s	115	New-York 6s, C. L. '78	108
Connecticut 6s	100	New-York 5s, C. L. '74	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87½	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Morris & Essex 2d	93
Erie 1st Ext.	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.	94	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.	85½	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	88½	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	98
Harlem 1st	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	103⅞
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d C.S.F.	96
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Alton & T. H. 1st	93¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	81¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	89¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89¾
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Del., L. & West. 2d	100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	88
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	75½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Gt. West. 1st, '68	105	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	79⅝
Gt. West. 1st, '88	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Gt. West. 2d, '93	78	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	77½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Bank of N. America	103
Manhattan	140	Hanover	106
Merchants'	123½	Irving	115
Mechanics'	139	Metropolitan	138¼
Union	130	Grocers'	115
America	147	East River	105
City	215	Nassau	107
North River	100	Shoe & Leather	170
Tradesmen's	154	Continental	98½
Greenwich	218	St. Nicholas	116
Mechan's' & Traders'	120¼	Commonwealth	112
National	119	Imp. & Traders'	145
Merchants' Exch.	104	Park	167
State of New-York	105½	Central National	112
Commerce	122	Fourth National	102
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	123¼	Ninth National	110
Ocean	90	Tenth National	105
Mercantile	115	Oriental	150
American Exchange	114	Gold Exchange	50
Bank of the Republic	118	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	113

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edward D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100¼
City 6s, new	101¼	101½
Camden and Amboy	115¼	115⅜
Pennsylvania Central	56¾	56⅞
Reading	98	98½
Lehigh Valley	54⅜	54½
Catawissa Preferred	35¼	35⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	45	45¼
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$83,256,073 08
Gold receipts	898,627 90
Gold payments	124,884 56
Gold balance	75,952,920 46
Currency receipts	243,335 11
Currency payments	778,150 02
Currency balance	5,213,059 80
General balance	83,495,081 52
Customs	556,000 00

The aggregate amount of Imports, other than Dry Goods and Specie, at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports, for the week ending Feb. 25, 1870, was $2,824,797.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says of the leasing of the Susquehanna Railroad:

"Negotiations, which have been in quiet progress for some time past, last evening resulted in the perpetual lease of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad to the wealthy and powerful Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The announcement of the fact this morning produced considerable excitement among our citizens. Fears were very generally expressed that Albany would suffer from the arrangement, and there was great curiosity felt to ascertain the terms upon which the lease had been made, in order to judge of its probable effects upon our local interests. We are enabled to gratify this curiosity—having been furnished, by one of the parties, with a synopsis of the contract.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is to pay an interest of seven per cent. upon $7,000,000, made up as follows:

On paid up stock	$2,500,000
On the Albany City bonds	1,000,000
On first mortgage bonds	1,000,000
On second mortgage bonds	2,000,000
On Equipment bonds	500,000
Total	$7,000,000

To meet this interest will require an annual outlay of $490,000.

The Delaware and Hudson Company assume the interest on all the bonds from the 1st of March ensuing; but the interest on the $2,500,000 of stock is not to be assumed until the 1st day of January next.

The 9,500 shares of subscribed stock, upon which 10 per cent. has been paid, is to be paid in full as the necessities of the road may require. The shares will only bear interest as, and to the extent that, they are paid for. The road will continue to be run under its present management, the lessees, of course, having the power to make changes when and as they please in the employes. The stockholders will continue to control the directorship of the road. All existing contracts with other railroads and coal companies to be carried out in good faith by the lessees.

The lessees have given the directors of the road most positive assurances that the interests of Albany, and of the people living on the line of the road, shall be scrupulously regarded, and that nothing shall be done to make these local interests regret the arrangements which have been entered into.

It is claimed that this arrangement will facilitate an amicable arrangement with the Erie Road, so as to secure favorable connections with it, and a continuous and uninterrupted line to the far West. This is, of course, simple conjecture, except so far as the lessees have it in their power to make it for the interest of the Erie to continue on good terms with them.

Albany has never held very close connections with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and have always deemed it a monopoly rather to be abridged than extended. But most monopolies keep in view their own interests; and it will clearly be for the interests of this Company to make the Susquehanna Road popular with the public, and especially to do nothing to render it odious to the citizens of Albany or to the residents on its line.

This disposition of the road will, we presume, be a great disappointment to the Fisk and Gould interest. It transfers the contest from a company not over wealthy to one of unlimited means. This fact will doubtless curb the aspirations of the contestants and lead to a more speedy adjustment of the controversy.

But however this may be, the Susquehanna directors have done what is clearly for the best interests of the stockholders of the road, and what there is every reason to hope will result in no detriment to Albany or to any of the towns on its line."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 14, remarks:

As usual at this period of the year, our last issue was accompanied with the best statement procurable of the yield of the corn crops, which certainly confirms the worst impressions that were entertained of them. It appears that not one of these came up to an average. Even oats, which were at one period held to be good, were below it. Barley proved much under the estimate, and as regards pulse, only winter beans were favorably reported, these being a small proportion of the whole. We have carefully gone into the particulars of wheat, and the matter stands thus: Of above 500 returns received, 148 only returned an average, 53 above an average, and 307 under an average—some considerably. Taking these returns as fairly representing the whole average grown, and deducting the 53 over an average from the 307 below an average, we have 254 left, or nearly one-half, in this position, which, representing 1,771,578 acres, at one-quarter each, shows as many acres short of an average crop. This brings the yield to the low estimate of 11,000,000 quarters. The best-yielding counties were Essex, Kent, Bucks, Cornwall, Lancashire and Northumberland; about the worst, Northampton, Notts, Oxford and Worcester; while Rutland, Salop, Warwick and Wilts were without a single return amounting to an average. We can only account for such counties as Lancashire and Northumberland standing so high this season from the fact of their being late when we had the finest weather; and our inference, as a whole, is that unless we have a fair portion of sun towards the end of May, to continue for two months or so, we may certainly reckon on a deficient harvest, not to be made up by any subsequent fine weather. Farmers themselves have been deceived; there was much less than met the eye, both in the sheaf and in the stack, and the present prices on such a produce are anything but encouraging; but the chapter of accidents is not under command, and we may yet see some revival before the next operations of the sickle. Frost has again visited us smartly, and this must retard foreign supplies, though nothing could have exceeded the dulness that introduced the week in London; and we have to note in consequence a further general decline of 1s. to 2s. ⅌ quarter, with, however, some symptoms of recovery on Friday. Danzic, which had lost ground, has recovered, and the intensity of the frost was said to have closed the Sound. Paris was also dearer for Flour.

The arrivals off the coast since 4th February were 124 cargoes, of which sixty-nine cargoes were Wheat, fifty-five Maize, fifteen Barley, three Rye, and one Oats. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, fifty-eight cargoes in all—viz.: California at 46s. 6d., Berdianski at 38s. 6d.@39s., Marianopili 38s.@39s., Ghirka at 36s. 6d.@39s., Theodosia at 37s. 6d., Sandomirka at 40s. 6d., red Winter at 41s. 6d., hard at 36s.; Oats—1 cargo at 17s.; Maize—39 cargoes at 26s.@28s. 3d.; Barley—9 cargoes at 21s.@23s.; Rye—7 cargoes at 28s.@28s. 6d.; Millet—2 cargoes at 18s. 7½d.@20s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 62,115 quarters at 42s. 2d., against 68,857 quarters at 51s. in 1869. The London averages were 44s. 3d. on 6,186 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Feb. 5 were 770,878 cwts. Wheat and 141,380 cwts. Flour.

The Flow of European Capital to the United States.

From the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, Feb. 26.

The ease in the European money markets is inducing a very active speculation in American securities. Within a few days, five-twenties have advanced at London and Frankfort to close upon par in gold, and the six per cents of 1881 have ranged over par; prices which, when predicted a few months ago, were regarded as altogether Utopian. At the same time, considerable interest has been taken in our new railroad loans, and in the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, which, being regarded as a semi-Government loan, have been sent out in considerable amounts within late months. Judging from the tenor of recent advices, and from the character of the securities lately sent to Europe, there is a disposition, especially in Germany, to divert the course of investment from United States bonds to our railroad and other corporate bonds, and even stocks. Considering that, after allowing for the expense of collecting interest, Governments yield to foreign investors barely 6 per cent., it is not surprising that, with the growing confidence in our ability and willingness to meet our obligations, railroad bonds, yielding from 7 to 9 per cent., should attract attention; and as especially on many of the new bonds the interest is made payable at London or Frankfort.

In financial circles, the habit of regarding the outflow of securities to Europe as but an incident of the war inflation and a dangerous element in our exchanges, is fast disappearing, and the movement is now viewed as an established and legitimate current of capital, due to two very natural causes: First, a scarcity of capital at home; and, second, a superabundance of capital in Europe. The first of these causes was a result of the war. The loss of labor, and the comparative scarcity of products resulting from an exhaustive struggle necessitated our supplying our wants largely in the foreign markets and offering our bonds in payment. Considering the heavy discount at which Government securities were then selling, foreigners were not unwilling to accept the terms, at first regarding the operation rather as a speculation than as an investment. The bonds taken as a speculation have so largely appreciated in value, and the material condition of the country and of its finances and credit have since so rapidly improved, that now the obligations of the Government are regarded as a valuable investment, while, as stated above, the bonds of our prominent corporations are acknowledged as a safe employment of capital. Since the war, the population of the country has been rapidly increasing and its production has been augmented in a similar ratio; but the fact of our exports having remained almost stationary shows that we have had no large surplus of products, and that consequently we have lacked the means for providing the additional transportation and other commercial facilities called for by our enlarged population. Under these circumstances we have found it convenient and necessary to borrow freely abroad, though, in the main, at a heavy discount from the face value of our obligations.

The plethora of capital in Europe has helped to facilitate the supplying of this need of capital at home. The protracted dullness of trade in England and on the Continent has rendered it difficult to find employment for surplus capital in business investments. England's colonial dependencies have been almost stationary, and have proved unable to command any considerable amount of capital in the home market; and a large proportion of the savings of the people have had to find employment in foreign loans. A similar condition of things too has prevailed in France and Germany.

Another cause assisting in this movement of capital is the large emigration, which has of late years not only increased in volume but also improved in character. The effect of our attracting large numbers of the productive class of population has been that, in England and Germany especially, the growth of population has not kept pace with the increase of capital; and the yearly savings of capital not having found hands to afford them adequate employment, capital has of necessity followed the emigrants. This, the real logic of the movement, has perhaps a more intimate bearing upon the civilization and commerce of the Old World and the New than is generally supposed. The superior facilities afforded in this country for the acquisition of a livelihood or of wealth, have been so fully demonstrated, and are becoming so generally understood abroad, that it seems inevitable that we should steadily drain Europe of its accretions of population. We maintain a perpetual competition with the Old World for its brain and muscle, and are so far successful as to draw here from a quarter to half a million of people every year. Were that population to remain at home, they would give employment to an immense amount of capital; and on emigrating they leave a corresponding amount of capital unemployed. If the emigrants can employ their labor here with better results than in the countries they have left, it would seem that the capital they have thrown out of employment in leaving may with safety follow them, and can earn interest here at better rates than could be afforded at home. So long as this country was in its earlier stages of development, and business was imperfectly organized, and the spirit of adventure had rendered merchants, bankers, and other large holders of capital comparatively unreliable, there was good reason why foreigners should hesitate about placing capital in the hands of our corporations. But now that our business operations are conducted upon safe and approved methods, there is nothing to prevent the operation of these causes in full force. Besides, foreign capitalists are becoming tired of lending to the debt-burdened governments of Europe, and America alone, in all the world, stands out as the country whose resources for production are unlimited and whose industries can afford to pay liberally for the use of capital. In this view there is a solid basis for our extensive borrowing of foreign capital, and the movement is to be regarded as equally advantageous to ourselves and our European creditors.

The foregoing considerations warrant the conclusion that the influx of European capital may be in future relied on as one important element in our exchanges. The advance in the price of our securities, so far from proving obstructive of further investments, will be accepted as an indication of our improved credit; and the increased confidence of holders will compensate for the reduced rate of interest, so that the time may be expected to arrive when investments yielding only five per cent. will be as readily accepted as were bonds formerly which paid 7½@10 per cent. upon their market cost.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils TUESDAY, March 1, at half prices. Writing classes reduced from $10 to $5; scholarships from $50 to $25. Day and evening. College, Booth's building. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 8, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin., and an elementary knowledge of Spanish and music, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected, simply a home for a very brief period; preference given to the country. Failing to secure the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration. References unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from that date.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
ASSETS.......$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS.....$139,084 71

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE,
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property.....................$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only............ 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers' use, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. De Rothschild and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.
The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Government Security Life Insurance Company will be opened at the Marine National Bank, No. 90 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open until the full amount of $100,000 is subscribed.
SIDNEY GREEN,
F. A. VAN DYKE, } Commissioners.
J. W. MERRILL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors to serve for four (4) years, in the place of three (3) members whose term of service expires by law.

The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1870, at the agency in New-York City, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and at the office in Pittsburg, and will reopen on the 17th of March, 1870.
F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

AN INTEREST WANTED IN A RE-liable mercantile business by a young man of excellent character and business ability, who has $20,000 in ready cash; has long held a confidential, responsible and active position with a large house recently dissolved; has a very large City and out of town acquaintance. Address in full ENTERPRISE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order,
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPA-ny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST.,
Feb. 16, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo.
JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

ROOM NO. 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after March 5. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7.
G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COM-PANY.—The Coupons due MARCH 1, 1870, on the Ten Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, on and after that date.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED BOOK, STATIONery and engraving business for sale, in a good location for a man of energy; owner retiring. Apply at No. 717 6th-av., corner 41st-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a choice selection of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Additions will be made of all NOVELTIES as soon as produced.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 28, a large assortment of BROCHE SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS, of the newest designs and colorings, at PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S CARPET DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN, where can be found all the newest designs and colorings in
MOQUETTE,
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS,
MATS, RUGS,
OILCLOTHS, &C.,
to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer. Our customers and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED TERRIES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH SATINS.
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
APPLIQUE AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
SHADES, CORNICES, &C.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, Feb. 28,
in their
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
INFANTS' LACE CAPS,
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS,
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, &C.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, &C.,
in new styles.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, at $2 and $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, at $1 and $1 25.
LADIES' DRAWERS, at 75c. and $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, at $1.
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 85c.
LADIES' VERY FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $3 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, FEB. 28,
A LARGE LOT OF
LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHICH THEY HAVE PURCHASED MUCH UNDER GOLD PRICES, VIZ.:
4 CASES OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK,
AT 60 CENTS PER YARD.
3 CASES OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
3 CASES OF 8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK,
VERY FINE, $1 PER YARD.
SEVERAL CASES OF 8-4 AND 10-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, (NEW PATTERNS,) WILL BE OFFERED ON A GOLD BASIS.
8-4, 9-4 AND 10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, FROM 60 CENTS PER YARD.
SEVERAL CASES OF TOWELS, FROM $1 75 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
ONE CASE OF 22-40 DAMASK TOWELS, AT $4 50 PER DOZEN, REDUCED FROM $6.
HUCK AND DIAPER TOWELS AND TOWELING, AT REDUCED PRICES.
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, FEB. 28,
1,000 PIECES WHITE PIQUES,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
5,000 PIECES WHITE PIQUES,
IN NEW DESIGNS,
AT 31 CENTS PER YARD, AND UPWARD.
JUST RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES OF BUFF FRENCH PIQUES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS WHITE GOODS,
THE PRICES OF WHICH WE HAVE REDUCED TO THE PRESENT GOLD STANDARD.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
1,000 DOZ. LADIES' HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT 25 CENTS.
OUR CALICO DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE BEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKES.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

SPRING TRADE.
MA OPENING STRAW GOODS CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

BARGAINS IN
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
SILK, POPLIN AND SERGE WALKING SUITS, RECEPTION DRESSES, MORNING ROBES, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN
BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED PIQUE GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
LADIES' JUPONS—TUCKED, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED,
JUST RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 28,
an additional supply of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent
LONDON AUCTION SALE,
which will enable them to offer the same about SIXTY PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMERLY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL ON MONDAY, FEB. 28,
Replenish their
POPULAR STOCKS
WITH NOVELTIES
in all their various departments, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Their customers and the residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ON MONDAY, Feb. 28,
will reduce the price of
FRENCH POPLINS, viz.:
From $1 25 to............$1 00 per yard, 30 inches wide.
From 1 50 to............ 1 25 per yard, 30 inches wide.
From 1 75 to............ 1 50 per yard, 32 inches wide.
HIGHER PRICES IN PROPORTION.
Also,
A LARGE LOT OF
IRISH POPLINS TO $2 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASsortment of Wilder's patent salamander safes for sale at reduced prices, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY, 11, IF PLEASANT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY [illegible] ment and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses and lots on east side Madison-av., near 54th-st.; houses contain all the modern improvements, and are built in the most substantial manner, being trimmed and finished with hard wood throughout. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVEsant-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City; the property having a large area [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house contains all of the modern improvements and in perfect order. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. [illegible] four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 288. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE MOD-ern four-story dwelling for sale very reasonably; 31st-st., near 5th-av., 20x60, lot 100 feet. For cards of admission apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 146 East 55th-st., having all modern improvements and in perfect order, for sale or to let. Apply to or address Mrs. SUMNER, 20 East 35th-st. Price, $18,000; terms easy; rent, $2,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRAble four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

FOR SALE—(ONE MORE HOUSE ONLY,) No. 189 West 53d-st., four-story brown-stone house, black walnut finish, extra plumbed; first-class house; at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

$31,000.—FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, with extension; in superior order; on Murray-Hill, near 5th-av.; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; house is in first-rate order. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a brown stone high-stoop three story and basement house, No. 165 West 46th-st., near 7th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 61 East 21st-st., corner 4th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 23½ feet wide, on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold cheap if taken within a few days. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement and under-cellar brick house, No. 257 East 35th-st., to let; all improvements; rent only $1,200; seen from 12 to 3. Apply to A. TURNBULL, No. 719 6th-av., corner of 41st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 5TH-AV., SEVeral first-class residences, built in the most substantial manner; contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL; ELEgant corner house; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, with new furniture, $66,000, very cheap. Also, elegant corner house on Park, $70,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a small, first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, with under cellar. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5th and 8th avs., and on adjacent street to the Park. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 6 EAST 49TH-st.; four stories, high-stoop, first-class, 25x55x100; lot in fee. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE on Warren-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Five new brown-stone-front houses; all improvements; black-walnut stairs, &c.; only $9,500; terms to suit. Inquire on premises or of C. B. SHELDON, builder, No. 204 Duffield-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.
The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market
466,000 ACRES
of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

VALUABLE PLAT OF LAND TO exchange.—The advertiser owns 200 lots in the centre of a young, thriving Western city, the terminus of several railroads; some of the lots are improved, renting for about $9,000 per annum. The property is now worth $300,000, and has doubled in value every three years for the last twelve. From important local improvements already commenced, the writer will guarantee its doubling in value the next three years, however depressing the times. Buildings are in great demand, and will yield twenty per cent. and upwards on the investment. Any capitalist erecting some not costly tenement buildings and stores can, with comparatively small expense, make the property yield $50,000 per annum. No place has greater advantages for future growth and permanent prosperity. The advertiser will exchange for property in or near this City, or will take part of the amount in exchange, or will take property to secure the sale. Satisfactory reasons given for desiring to sell. Address A. W. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A NEAT TWO-STORY AND EXTEN-sion house, barn, stable and hennery, three and a half acres well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; high ground, near churches, schools, depot, &c.; 16 miles by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 267 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c.
S. D. HUNTING,
Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A stone house, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information, apply to the owner at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEATS—Two of 100 acres each, adjoining, east bank, two hours from City; offered cheap to close an estate. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE. AN excellent home, where weak lungs can breathe freely once more. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house in 41st-st., near Madison-av.; rent $300 per month. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Box No. 359 Post Office.

TO LET FURNISHED—A SPLENDID high-stoop brown stone house, elegantly furnished, painted and frescoed throughout, on 49th-st., near 6th-av., to a first-class tenant only; possession April 5. Apply at the store, No. 52 White-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

TO RENT—ON 18TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway, a four-story house suitable for a private residence or for business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 158 WEST 11TH-st., [illegible] side, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the store, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 761 GREENWICH-ST., three-story brick; all modern improvements; rent $1,200. Inquire of WM. BOGARDUS, 183 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, [illegible], five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. T. [illegible], No. 32 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 866 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 202 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts., 28x70, a good business location. Possession immediately. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY.—ROOMS OR FLOOR TO LET, No. 589 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.; the most central desirable locality in the City for light wholesale or retail business.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROMI-NENT BUSINESS CORNER ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, AND GORES ON WORTH-ST., FRONTING THE SQUARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert S. Luqueer, Executor:

CHATHAM-SQUARE—Southwesterly corner of Worth-st.; one of the most prominent on the square, being 32.3 on Chatham-st., 37.0½ on Worth-st., by 35.6¼ in depth.

WORTH-ST.—Two gores on the northerly side, 37.10 4-10 westerly from Chatham-square. These gores, though small, can be built upon and made to pay a handsome income, having privilege of building vaults to the curb line at a small expense.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of A. W. Leggett and D. D. Briggs, executors of Philip Briggs, deceased:

NORTHWEST CORNER FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick, front and rear, building, known as No. 40 Franklin-st. and No. 76 Elm-st. Size of lot, 25 feet front, 25 feet rear by 80 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

MONDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom: Avenue B and 82d-st., southwest corner, 2 lots 51.2x98, and 8 lots on 82d-st., 200x102.2, suitable for malthouse, brewery, or manufactory, and well worth attention on account of the projected great East River Bridge, new Eastern Boulevard, opening of Hell Gate and East Side Railway connecting New-York and Westchester. Diagrams at offices, No. 111 Broadway.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 165 acre farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartments, single or en suite; first-class house; private family; vicinity Fifth-av. Hotel; liberal prices required; references exchanged. Address H. P., Post Office Box No. 6,181.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, without board, to a gentleman, a handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor; locality convenient to hotels. Apply at 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by instalments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

TWO YOUNG HUNGARIANS, SPEAKing German and English, desire situations as waiters in private families, restaurants, hotels, or boarding-houses; if required, one of them can drive and take care of horses; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address KOSSUTH, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can clip and singe; best City reference. Call Monday at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING English and French, a situation as waiter in a first-class private family; best City references. Address L. C. R., No. 405 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, married, with family. Address Box No. 131 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY WHO RESIDES WITH his parents, in the office of a boot and shoe house; best of reference required. Address in the handwriting of applicant, stating age, reference, &c., Box No. 3,473 Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE man, to take a small market garden on shares, Morristown, N. J. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis, Commander Simmons,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE..............DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....................................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS-TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.......March 5
INDIA...........March 12
CAMBRIA......March 19
ANGLIA.........March 26
BRITANNIA....April 2
COLUMBIA.....April 9
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE, MADE BY Brewster, of Broome-st., three-fourth size, in good order. Inquire of RYERSON & BROWN, corner of University-place and 13th-st., where it has been placed on storage.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS.
Medical and business clairvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 [illegible] 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
NINTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 5, at 1.
Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.
For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) FEB. 28,
will be produced
A NEW DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,
entitled
LOST AT SEA,
by Messrs. Dion Boucicault and H. J. Byron.
Incidental music by Mr. Thomas Baker.
New scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard, and assistants.
New costumes by G. Flanery and Benschotten.
New appointments by Mr. J. Timony. Novel mechanical effects by Mr. H. Butler, and a cast of characters, including:
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. Hield, Mr. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Miss Fowler, Miss Jennie Day, and others.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Reappearance of the great
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
introducing a diversity of athletic feats,
GROUPINGS, PYRAMIDS, &C.,
BY THE CORPS OF ARABIAN ACROBATS.
Together with brilliant horsemanship by
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE GREAT MELVILLE; R. STICKNEY.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 10, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
and his
UNRIVALED COMPANY,
for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
WEDNESDAY, March 2,
in Robertson's great Military Drama,
OURS.
Box book now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First Night of Miss KATE FISHER, MAZEPPA. Miss Kate Fisher as Mazeppa. DUMB BELLE. FRIDAY, Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER. Matinee every SATURDAY.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectures SUNDAY EVENING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
Continued success of Herve's comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON.......................................MARGUERITE.
This opera is now running its second year in Paris.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, MARCH 14TH.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDical Department.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Professor ALFRED C. POST, M. D. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

ENTERTAINMENT—MUSICAL AND LITERARY WITH TABLEAUX.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at St. Luke's Rooms, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Tickets, 50 cents, at the doors. Open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.
The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836 31,571, 13,168.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE works, formerly No. 82 1st-av., now Nos. 217-223 West 51st-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles and wainscoting; latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 194 and 196 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr...Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........................Manager and Treasurer
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
culminating in STANDING ROOM ONLY
STANDING ROOM ONLY
THE NIGHTLY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Houses literally packed to witness the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
The most gorgeous, most elaborate and most successful spectacle of
ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES,
witnessed during the past three weeks by over
98,000.
98,000.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY
THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION!
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Comedy of Contemporaneous Society,
FROU FROU.
EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
For the present seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK. G. L. FOX as HAMLET.
THIRD WEEK. G. L. FOX as HAMLET.
THIRD WEEK. G. L. FOX as HAMLET.
THIRD WEEK. G. L. FOX as HAMLET.
THIRD WEEK. G. L. FOX as HAMLET.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE SEASON.
To avoid disappointment, seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's.)
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
One million Curiosities always on view.
Grand MENAGERIE of Living WILD ANIMALS.
EVERY DAY AT 2, FAUST and THE BLONDES.
EVERY EVENING at 8, Mr. DOMIN'K MURRAY,
In the GOLDEN BUBBLE, or A Change of Fortune.
MISS JOSEPHINE FIDDES, MR. L. MESTAYER.

THE READING
by Mr. GEO. VANDERHOFF, postponed from Feb. 15, will take place in the Young Men's Christian Association's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, on which occasion Mrs. VANDENHOFF has kindly consented to read. Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, McFarland's, 947 Broadway, Ditson's, Pond's, and Pattison's under the hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The third Winter exhibition of pictures and sculptures now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 5.

PARLOR THEATRICALS.—ELEGANT scenery, with stage and footlights, to let.
L. W. SEAVEY, No. 684 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

CONCERTINA CLASSES.—MR. A. SEDGWICK, the well-known Professor of the English Concertina, proposes to form classes for tuition for ladies and gentlemen on the above beautiful and easily-learned instrument, which must by no means be confounded with the so-called German toy of a similar name. The capabilities of the English Concertina are such that music written for violin, flute, oboe or clarionet can be performed, and effects and harmonies of two, three or more parts, or, in fact, any combination of notes, can be produced with the greatest ease. It can be effectively used as an accompaniment to the voice, or in conjunction with the pianoforte and all other instruments. The classes will be held on SATURDAYS, from 3 to 5, at BOOSEY & CO.'S music store, No. 644 Broadway. Prospectuses on application.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—FURNITURE OF THE CHAMPION CIGAR BAR AND BOOT-BLACKING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 626 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., the entire fixtures contained in said store, comprising elegant walnut inlaid bar counter with mirror back, barbers' cup case with marble slab, three new patent barbers' chairs, settees, five black-walnut frame mirrors, 28x96; six chandeliers and gas fixtures, oak cane-seat chairs, clock, iron office railing, desk, screens, signs, wash basins, urinals, 180 yards oilcloth, office table, &c., by order of mortgagee.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 24, 1870.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUC-tion on MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 12 M., at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, nine one-story frame buildings of the following dimensions:
One 20 feet wide by 37 feet deep.
One 18½ feet wide by 82 feet deep.
One 15¼ feet wide by 71½ feet deep.
Three 18 feet wide by 81 feet deep.
Three 18¼ feet wide by 78 feet deep.
The buildings must be removed within ten days after the sale.
Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes.
By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
By WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated FEB. 18, 1870.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 396 Pearl-st., up stairs.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick Brodrick was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Quinn, at the Tombs, on the charge of employing John Cody, a carman, to remove five cases of liquor, valued at $100, of which he had taken felonious possession, from the premises of Gabriel Serre, at No. 44 Beaver-street. As the property was found in possession of the carman, who had taken it to Chatham-square and then returned to Beaver-street, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the four-story house No. 50 West Twenty-second-street, occupied by Dr. J. C. Nott as a residence. It originated around the furnace in the basement, and extended to the first floor before it was extinguished. The loss on furniture, which is uninsured, is about $1,000, and the building will require the same amount for repairs. In this case the loss is covered by insurance.

Amelia Wing, of No. 124 East Third-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, charged with the larceny of $190 in currency, the property of John Morrell, of No. 76 Avenue B, on the 22d inst. The prisoner acknowledged the offence, and was held to answer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, Matilda Meinecke, of No. 185 Christie-street, was charged with the larceny of $62, the property of Mary E. Kerrigan, of No. 112 Mott-street. It appeared that a purse containing that amount was stolen from the prosecutor on the 23d inst., and was found in possession of the prisoner the following day. She was held to answer.

A motion was made in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to quash the indictment in the case of Israel Fisher, charged with subornation of perjury. The perjury is alleged to have been committed by David Zavinsky, in a reference divorce case before Jerome Buck. Recorder Hackett reserved his decision.

Commissioner Betts rendered a decision, yesterday, adverse to the motion for dismissal in the case of Martin R. Cook, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of the tax on a large quantity of whisky.

The Receiver of City Taxes reports the receipts of $49,391 76 during the past week.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott, John Sandes was charged with the larceny of a gun and some articles of wearing apparel, worth $115, from the residence of Francis V. McCerren, No. 21 Fifth-avenue. Mr. McCerren testified that about 9 o'clock on the previous evening he found the prisoner coming out of his house with the articles in question in his possession, and he had him arrested. He was committed in default of bail.

James Carroll, of No. 241 Greenwich-street, while at work in the millstone factory at No. 66 Robinson-street, received a severe fracture of the right leg by a millstone falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were as follows: Saturday, Feb. 19, 248; Sunday, Feb. 20, 103; Monday, Feb. 21, 219; Tuesday, Feb. 22, 169; Wednesday, Feb. 23, 200; Thursday, Feb. 24, 159; Friday, Feb. 25, 157; total, 1,255. The following are the vital statistics: Still births, 54; births, 304; marriages, 92; deaths, 516.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, Patrolman Alfred Crook, of the Broadway Squad, who was tried on Monday last for insubordination, was dismissed from the Department. Sergeant E. N. Peck, of the First Precinct, who is regarded as an efficient officer, tendered his resignation on account of ill-health, and it was accepted.

A fire yesterday in the basement of No. 82 Chatham-street injured the barber shop of Louis Grisafi to the extent of $500, and the building, which is owned by W. H. Freany, to the same extent. Both losses are covered by insurance.

An unknown man died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries sustained on Thursday night by a fall down stairs at No. 43 Baxter-street. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.

Thomas Kelly, a vagrant, died suddenly yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from disease of the kidneys.

Michael Hallohan, Jr., was held for trial yesterday by Justice Quinn, at the Tombs, on a charge of attempting to murder his father at No. 35½ Beach-street, by cutting his throat, on the 12th inst.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday two gypsies, named Leonard Wells and John Hicks, natives of England, who have been staying in that neighborhood for some time, making a livelihood according to the peculiar fashion of their race, were brought up on a charge of stealing a piece of black broadcloth of the value of $100 from Moses Behr, of No. 1,122 Third-avenue, on Friday evening. The men went into his store, and while one engaged Behr in conversation the other quietly made off with the cloth, and an hour after their departure Behr discovered his loss. They both stoutly denied the charge, but were committed for trial by Justice Bixby.

A fellow is going about the City soliciting money and exhibiting a paper bearing the names of the artists of the Studio Buildings. He is a swindler, and the signatures are forgeries.

Thirty-five new converts will be received at the communion service this afternoon at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Ridge and Broome streets.

Sebastian Hasenheld, of No. 86 South Third-street, Williamsburg, had a foot and leg smashed yesterday at the Grand-street ferry, between one of the boats and the bridge. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man is busily engaged in passing counterfeit $20 bills on the Market National Bank, and the Police are after him. He is described as a stout man with dark full beard, aged 35 years. Bills of the same character have been circulated in Brooklyn.

John Willcox, aged 5 years, fell from a fourth story window yesterday, at No. 566 Greenwich-street, and sustained such internal injuries as will probably result fatally.

Two boys, named John Kelly and Patrick Sullivan, residing in the Sixth Ward, quarreled in Worth-street, yesterday, when Sullivan stabbed the other in the side with a penknife, subsequently escaping.

A quarrel occurred yesterday at Kibel & Kaln's factory, No. 460 Tenth-avenue, between Conrad Carman, the engineer, and Wm. Mender, one of the workmen. Mender drew a large pocket knife and stabbed his opponent in the forehead, neck and left arm, all the wounds being of a serious nature. Carman was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Mender was arrested.

Sergeant Killalea, of the Second District Police Court, pulled the vile bagnio No. 31 Green-street last night, and arrested six women and eight men, the latter loafers of the worst class, and conveyed them to the Eighth Precinct Station House, from whence they will be taken this morning to Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BROOKLYN.

Work at the yard is to be recommenced with vigor. The order has been given to fill up the various departments, and by the 1st of March a pretty large number, probably about one thousand, will have been engaged.

John Thompson and Owen Massend, the Chinamen who were lately arrested for keeping a disorderly house, were brought into Court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus* with a view to claiming a discharge. Their counsel failed to establish his case and they were remanded to prison.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict, Albert B. Mayo and Benj. F. Tyler, of Boston, filed a libel, yesterday morning, against the brig *M. A. Herrena*, to recover for supplies alleged to have been furnished said brig in 1867-68. The amount claimed is $3,572. Process was issued to the Marshal, who took the brig in custody.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Abram Grosbeck, at No. 217 Power-st., E. D., which caused damage to the amount of $500, which is covered by insurance in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Edward Payle, the Superintendent of Richardson's Steel Works, Inley-street, near Bond, fell from a scaffold, fifteen feet high, and was killed instantly.

Yesterday afternoon an officer of the Forty-fourth Precinct found a Hebrew child wandering in Myrtle-avenue. It is at the Station House awaiting for its parents to claim it.

Albert Myer, who was arrested by Officer Holland, of the Fortieth Precinct, was brought before Justice Voorhees yesterday morning on a charge of stealing three pair of pantaloons from the store of Peter Delap, clothier, Grand-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary at hard labor for sixty days.

Joseph Sweeny was arrested for acting in a disorderly manner and brought before Judge Walsh yesterday morning and sentenced to the County Jail for ten days.

Officer Lamb of the Fiftieth Precinct, arrested two young men on Friday named Peter Cavanagh and Bernard Gill, who were the principals in a prize fight, and brought them before Judge Walsh yesterday morning. They were sentenced to the jail for ten days.

John Jessop was, yesterday, sent to the Penitentiary for four months, for stealing a blanket, valued at $10, from Jas. Kennedy, on the 21st.

Mrs. Tobin, a very old lady, was found in in the streets last night suffering from cold; she could not tell where she lived, but said somewhere in Catherine-street. At present she is at No. 109 West Warren, where she will be cared for until her friends call for her.

About 12:30 A. M. yesterday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. James Wier, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue being caused by an imperfect flue, and the property was damaged to the amount of $400. Insured in the Continental Fire Insurance Company.

A preliminary meeting of the builders and mechanics of the Twenty-first Ward is called for Monday night, 28th, at Silliman's Hall, corner of Marion-street and Fulton-avenue, to consider the existing laws relative to mechanics' liens, and to discuss such alterations therein as will more effectually protect their interests. Justice Lynch will preside, and expound the existing law and the nature of the proposed amendments, one of which provides for imprisonment for debt due for labor.

T. S. Massey, Esq., President of the Brooklyn Fire Department has issued a notice stating that on Monday next, between the hours of 12:45 and 1 P.M., the alarm bells of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Ward towers will be rung for the purpose of testing the different stations and telegraphic apparatus. In case of fire, in the meantime, twenty strokes of the bell will be rung, followed by the station in which the fire may occur.

The Progressive Sons of Temperance will meet at the Wesleyan Chapel, corner of Devoe-street and Graham-avenue, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day. Addresses will be made by Rev. Frank Fletcher and others.

A child of Mr. J. McGlenn, residing on the corner of Graham-avenue and Meeker-street, E. D., was suffocated this morning in a bed, of which it happened to be the sole occupant. The accident was occasioned by the abundance of clothing on the child's bed, in which its head became entangled. The mother was busy at the time with her household duties. In the afternoon an inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was that the death of the infant was caused by convulsions.

The Phœnix Battalion will hold a temperance meeting at Washington Hall, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be made by General Catlin and Messrs. Bungay, Vreeland, Bradley and numerous others.

The Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn are having telegraph wire put up for fire alarms.

The masquerade carnival at the Brooklyn Skating Rink last evening was a grand affair. There were about 1,500 spectators in attendance. The building was decorated with flags of all descriptions, and Gideon's Band was in attendance. Among the most prominent skaters present were Mr. Frank Swift, Dollard, and others from the Brooklyn and New-York Skating Clubs.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a valuable mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Frederick Neslor, on Patchen-avenue, by some parties unknown. No intelligence was sent to the Station House until 7 o'clock A. M., but Sergeant Beasly and Officer Downy, while on duty, met a man on Atlantic-avenue with a horse, and, being suspicious, stopped and questioned him. He stated that the horse belonged to Neslor, and that he was taking the horse down to a man by the name of Hempstead, who wished to purchase it. The story was told so coolly that the officers let him go. The same man was subsequently stopped when about crossing Fulton Ferry, and taken before the Sergeant of the Forty-second Precinct, where he told a straightforward story accounting for his possession of the "mare," and was again let off. He has not since been heard from.

The case of ex-Assistant Assessor Tompkins, who is charged with extorting blackmail from sundry saloon keepers, came up before Commissioner Jones yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and as the defendant did not appear, on the motion of District-Attorney Parris he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Some anxiety is said to be felt by the friends of Tompkins as to his whereabouts.

Yesterday afternoon Edward R. Payle, the foreman at the Iron Works of Richardson, Boynton & Co., in Imlay-street, fell from a platform and was instantaneously killed.

Yesterday morning a boy discovered a package in a vacant lot at the corner of Van Bruut and President streets, and opening it found a number of letters and papers with Post Office stamps upon them. Officer Reardon, of the Forty-third Precinct, took them in charge and gave them to the Sergeant who forwarded them to the Post Office.

LONG ISLAND.

One day last week, while Mr. Geo. Campbell, of East Meadows, and his family were attending the Mormon exercises, their houses were entered and robbed of $300 worth of property. Every article of clothing belonging to the family was carried off. The theft was discovered soon after, but no clue to the thieves could be obtained.

At the great revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Patchogue, which is still in progress, 160 converts have been made, and 145 have joined the church.

John Collins, who was arrested at Whitestone on complaint of Mr. O. Taff, for setting small boys to fighting and being disorderly in the street, pleaded guilty at the trial yesterday, but the Judge then suspended sentence on condition of future good behavior.

John Monell, the Brooklyn thief who robbed a clothing store at Flushing a few days since, by claiming acquaintance with the clerk who sleeps in the store and getting him drunk, was found guilty yesterday, and sentenced to six months in the County Jail.

To-morrow the Queens County Court of Sessions commences at the Court House, North Hempstead. Hon. J. J. Armstrong, County Judge, will preside, assisted by Judges Rushmore and Franklin.

Rev. J. V. Saunders, of the M. E. Church of Greenport, has received a call from the York-street M. E. Church of Brooklyn, and will probably accept it.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Bathgate yesterday impaneled a jury to investigate the cause of the sudden death of Mr. John Eckle, a resident of Melrose. The deceased had been suffering with consumption for the last year, and for the last fifteen days had been confined to his room. On Friday he swallowed a dose of liquid ammonia, which had been prescribed by his physician for an external application, having taken up the wrong bottle by mistake, and death resulted in the course of a few hours. The physician who made a *post-mortem* examination in the case testified before the Coroner that the deceased could not have survived more than four or five days longer, even had he escaped taking the fatal dose.

A barn and two tons of hay belonging to Mr. McIntyre, situated in Carr-avenue, East Morrisania, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night. It was believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Some burglars entered the premises of Parnell & Bradley, on High-street, Dobbs' Ferry. After ransacking the store and removing some cloths and other property, they entered the sleeping room of Mr. Parnell and helped themselves to his revolver, gold watch and wallet, containing about $100, without disturbing the owner. The following morning some of the goods stolen from the store were found near a fence. It is supposed that the thieves became alarmed in their operations and fled precipitately.

A car of the Hudson River Railroad Company, loaded with hay, was destroyed by fire at Tarrytown, on Friday night.

The Hudson River, Mahopac and Boston Railroad is the name of a proposed railway, starting from Croton Station or Landing, on the Hudson River, 35½ miles north of the City Hall, as its western terminus, and running through a series of valleys to Lake Mahopac and Carmel, and thence to Brewster's Station, connecting at the latter point with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to Boston. It will also connect with the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad, the Lake Mahopac and Golden's Bridge Railroad, and the New-York and Boston Railroad.

Coroner Bathgate held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. Edward T. Rodgers, a well-known locksmith of Morrisania, who came to his death from a compression of the brain, superinduced by falling down a precipice in the rear of Public School No. 3 of the town. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The first evening school ever conducted in the town of Morrisania was closed for the season on Friday night. It was very numerously attended, proved very successful, and has given general satisfaction to the taxpayers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The difficulty reported yesterday as existing between the inhabitants of the townships of Woodside and Belleville, has since been amicably compromised by Belleville agreeing to keep its property, pay its debts and refund to Woodside $320, the sum collected from property owners in the latter township for repairs on the by-road to Belleville. Woodside is also to receive from Bellville the deed of the Farrand farm, subject to a lien of $700 as security for the support of its owners, an insane family. The bill, however, before the Legislature, making Second River the boundary line between the two townships, will not be withdrawn.

Yesterday morning a man named Thomas Kearns, of Hudson City was arrested on a charge of atrociously assaulting a cripple named Crosby, by knocking him senseless with a blow of the latter's crutch on the temple, while drinking in a saloon in Hudson City, on Thursday night. The accused was committed to the County Jail pending the result of Crosby's injuries.

A bill is before the Legislature to incorporate the Orange Valley Railroad, a new line, which is to pass through the towns of Orange, South Orange, West Orange, East Orange, Belleville, Woodside and Newark, with the privilege of connecting with some other line to New-York.

At a meeting held in Newark to protest against the opening of Fair-street, a number of speeches were made by prominent citizens, and the project was generally denounced as useless and expensive, and as the open space was to be converted into a hay market, the speakers contended that a great nuisance would be created. Resolutions were adopted strongly opposing the measure, and requesting the Common Council to throw open forty feet on the south side of Hamilton-street, as proposed by that body, for a hay market.

It is said that the owners of the steamer *Sleepy Hollow* have been sued to recover damages for the drowning of Mrs. Southard by accident, while on an excursion last Summer. A suit has also been commenced against the Morris and Essex Railroad to recover damages for the widow of Mr. Overmuller, who a short time ago fell into an unprotected raceway at Millburn.

The grass along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad took fire on Friday, and threatened the destruction of several farmhouses and other buildings. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens, who turned out, and with difficulty beat back the flames.

Late Friday night a Mrs. Morrison and her daughter Annie, residing on Newark-avenue, Hudson City, were arrested on a charge of assaulting Constable O'Sullivan while in the act of serving a distraint for rent on the defendants.

Messrs. Kohler & Kamina, the Guttenburg brewers, who were arrested a week ago charged with perpetrating frauds on the revenue, were yesterday honorably acquitted by United States Commissioner Hoffman, of Hoboken, the evidence being deemed insufficient to detain them.

The managers of the Morgan-street Mission in Jersey City, have been encouraged by its success, and enabled by the generosity of its supporters to purchase lots on South Eighth-street whereon to erect a more commodious institution, and where, during the week, some profitable entertainments can be introduced for the benefit of the poor.

Yesterday morning the two men, Patrick Loughlin and James Tully, accused by Peter Hoaney with having atrociously assaulted him on the plank road two weeks since, were arrested and required to give bail for their appearance before the Grand Jury.

Bridget Ryder, aged 25, was run over and killed on the railroad at South Orange, on Friday night. She was walking on the track at the time of the accident.

QUARANTINE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Dr. Swinburne's Reply to Charges Against his Course—A New Lighterage Company Proposed by Leading Merchants.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday at No. 155 Broadway, the President, Hon Wilson G. Hunt, presiding.

A communication was received from Dr. John Swinburne, ex-Health Officer of the Port, in relation to the charges brought against the Quarantine management under his *régime*. Dr. Swinburne declares that no vessels were, under his administration, detained for a longer period than is required by law. He denies that, with his knowledge or consent, any Captain of a vessel was ever charged $4 for passage money from the Lower Bay, as was alleged by one of the complainants at the general meeting a few weeks since. He enters largely into the case of the brig *Resolute*, complaint in relation to his action therein being made by the owners, in consequence of her being ordered back to Quarantine after having been "docked" in this City; and goes on to show that the order for the removal of that vessel from the City to Quarantine was made by direction of Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, then Mayor of the City and Chairman of the Health Commission. In the same communication Dr. Swinburne also presents the letter of Mr. Waddell himself, (owner of the *Resolute*,) acknowledging that the detention at Quarantine was not because of any cooperage charges, as alleged, but in consequence of certain sanitary regulations. The case of the bark *Wavelet* is then taken up. Dr. Swinburne then shows that when she arrived she had one death from yellow fever and two cases of sickness; that the bark was then properly fumigated, and when no further danger was apprehended was permitted to come up to the City, her entire detention at Quarantine covering only seven days. Next he goes on to show the tricks that were resorted to by captains in order to get permission to come to the City. Oftentimes, and one time in particular he specifies, water has been pumped in the hold of a vessel, the pretext being that she was in a leaky condition, in order that she might be enabled to come into port.

Dr. Bell moved that the communication be placed on file, which motion was carried.

The following communication was then read:

> New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.
>
> *To the Honorable Commissioners of Quarantine:*
>
> Gentlemen: The merchants of this City engaged in the shipping business having been for years past subjected to a system of extortion on the part of persons engaged in the lighterage, stevedoring and cooperage of freights from vessels detained at Quarantine of this port, and, as there has been no uniform rate of charges for such labor, while thousands of dollars in value of merchandise have been lost through the negligence or criminality of such irresponsible parties, the whole system has become one of dishonesty and corruption, and is therefore a just cause of complaint on the part of numerous owners and consignees. We, therefore, propose organizing a stock company, to be known as the New-York Harbor Lighterage and Stevedoring Company, under the general law of this State, for the purpose of carrying on the business, as its title indicates, in the harbor of New-York, and in the various arms of the sea and rivers running into the same. The capital stock is to be $250,000 in shares of $100 each, to be owned principally by the merchants of the City who are most directly interested in the work. The rate of charges for lightering, stevedoring, and cooperage to be fixed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, and all grievances of whatever kind or nature to be left to a Board of Arbitration, composed of the Commissioners of Quarantine and five of our principal merchants. The Company, as common carriers, will be responsible for all merchandise placed in their hands for delivery.
>
> The affairs of the Company are to be directed by a Board of Directors composed of some of our most experienced business men engaged in the shipping interest.
>
> Owners and consignees will be thus assured that their vessels will not be detained at Quarantine for the benefit of any cabal; nor will they be obliged to submit to the extortion of any bribes. The long train of abuses to which they have been compelled to submit will be corrected, and the legitimate trade of the port will not be compelled to seek other markets to escape these grievances.
>
> In view, therefore, of these facts, we would ask the approval of the Commissioners of Quarantine to this organization; and that the work of lightering, stevedoring and cooperage of vessels detained at the Quarantine be given to this Company upon such terms as they may approve.
>
> Signed: Henry C. Nesmith, James Edmondston, Boyd & Hincken, H. T. De Wolf & Co., J. C. Ward & Co., Locke & Morgan.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. O'Rourke, Superintendent of Quarantine, reported that the expenses for the month of February were $1,874 53. The amount was approved.

The Commission then adjourned till Tuesday next.

Abolition of the Old Court of Special Sessions.

There were twenty-nine cases on the calendar in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Dowling and Bixby, yesterday. All the cases were adjourned, however, in consequence of the reorganization of the Court by legislative enactment. Hereafter there will be a rotation of attendance at the Court among the several Police Justices in the City. The bill under which the old Court is abolished was signed by the Governor on Friday afternoon. Mr. Johnson, Clerk of the old Court, made the announcement yesterday that no trials would be held until further notice. The Board of Police Justices will probably meet early next week.

The Clark Mystery—The Case Reopened by Coroner Flynn—The Cause of Death Declared to be a Natural One.

An interested group of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Coroner's office yesterday for the purpose of attending a final examination in the case of Mary Ann Dow Clark, who died in May last, as is alleged by Harriet D. Riker, of poison. The real contestants in the case are, it appears, Mrs. Riker and Mrs. Garrett D. Clark, the sister of the deceased, who are contending over a legacy of $5,000. Assistant District-Attorney Fellows attended in behalf of the people and ex-Judge Russell for Mrs. Clark. When the jury were sworn they were asked if they knew either of the contestants, to which they answered in the negative.

The attorney who drew the will of deceased appeared as a witness, but the Assistant District-Attorney decided that the question of any will could not be entertained by the Coroner, his province being merely to discover the cause of death, if there was probable cause to suspect any one, and the inference was that Mrs. Garrett Clark was the person accused by the complainant. The analysis made last Summer by Professor Endeman of the internal organs of deceased was then reread for the information of the jury and counsel, in which it is stated that no vegetable poison was found. Traces of copper poison were found, though not in sufficient quantity to cause death.

Dr. Henry Thatcher Sears, who attended the deceased, then testified, and repeated his previous evidence in relation to the treatment followed by him during her illness, which lasted only one day; the treatment of the deceased was the result of consultation, from which there was no dissentient voice—quinine and brandy being given to assist nature; no other medical attendant had been called prior to the witness; the consultation was called at the suggestion of the witness; the disease which caused the death of deceased was cerebro-spinal meningitis; blood poison was, in his opinion, the cause of the death; copper in medicine would not cause these symptoms; sulphate of copper and copperas may be administered, though it is in rare cases; if copper poison was taken into the system it would cause violent and distressing vomiting, and the result would be the same as that produced by irritant poison, such as bichloride of mercury or arsenic; he had read the chemical analysis, and did not consider that copper poison would not cause the inflammation of the brain, which had occurred in the case of Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Riker, sister of the deceased, was then called. She testified that she was called on the morning of the death of her sister, having learned that she had been ill all night and had spasms and convulsions; was present nearly all day; considerable medicine was given by Garrett Clark; did not see anything given that aroused her suspicion until after the consultation; no food was given the deceased; on Saturday, the next day, when the *post-mortem* examination was made she was called to the house and found Mr. Clark making out the certificate, when he asked many questions regarding the age of deceased; the wife of Mr. Clarke had explained that it was necessary as the people in the country might say they had poisoned her; witness had not threatened to break any, will by accusing persons of poisoning her sister.

Professor Endemann being called, testified that it would take 120 grains of copper to cause death, and he had only found one-fifth of a grain; it is possible that sufficient poison could be taken into the system to cause death and then be thrown off, but such a case is seldom heard of; he had been engaged by Mrs. Riker to make the *post-mortem* examination; he is a chemist to the Board of Health.

Dr. Shine explained that it was usual to employ Professor Doremus in such cases, but as the deceased had been attended by reputable physicians, Coroner Flynn did not deem it necessary to put the county to the expense, so he agreed that if Mrs. Riker would defray the expenses, he would permit the examination to go on.

Dr. Sears, being recalled, stated that blood poisoning causes a great depression of nerve power; he did not think it possible for a person to take into his system sufficient poison to cause death, and then throw off the greater portion.

Addie Glasey testified that she attended the deceased; the patient was very chilly the day before her death, and vomited ginger tea; grew better, and remained up all day; she saw the deceased the next day for a few minutes; a bowl of gruel was prepared in the kitchen on Thursday; the witness proposed to send for a physician, but the deceased forbade it.

The testimony of the several physicians who made the *post-mortem* examination was then read for the information of the jury, after which Coroner Flynn committed the case to them, merely remarking that it was a very important case. The jury rendered a verdict that nothing in the evidence presented led them to suspect that the deceased died from any but natural causes.

It appears that the real subject of the dispute is the distribution of the property of the deceased. Mrs. Clark, before her marriage, had $4,500, which she intrusted to Mr. Clark, who was a widower with grown-up children. The money was stolen from him, and on marrying the deceased he made over to her all his personal property to cover the loss. After his death Mrs. Clark discovered the fact, and made a will, leaving the bulk of her property to Emma, her stepdaughter. The will was found after her death, with the legacy erased, and also Emma's name, by a pen being drawn through it. The dispute is purely a civil one.

WALL-STREET.

Another Flurry in the Gold Market—A Fall to 115 3-4—Prospects for a Further Decline.

The Gold Room presented a scene of animation yesterday somewhat exceeding that of Thursday and Friday, and the Exchange was filled from morning till night with an anxious throng who seemed desirous of improving every moment in turning the gold, or its representative, in their possession to profitable account. The indications at the close of business on Friday afternoon were that there might be a rally in the morning, but none expected that the premium would be increased more than a fraction. The tone of the market was unfavorable for a great rise, and the impression prevailed that in such a bearish condition as it then was there was more probability of lower than higher rates.

Yesterday morning gold opened at 117⅛—⅜ above the closing price of the day before. The rates for carrying were heavy, the stock market was dull, and in exchange, as is usual on Saturdays, scarcely anything was done. This condition of affairs was unfavorable to a "brill" movement, had one been inaugurated, and immediately after the opening gold fell rapidly, ⅛th at a time, with spasmodic rallies, until 116¼ was reached shortly before noon. Thereafter the premium continued to decline gradually but surely, until 1:35, when it touched 115⅞. Between that point and 116 it fluctuated until a few moments after 2 o'clock, when gold was sold at 115¾, the lowest point reached during the day. After that there was a rally, and the premium fluctuated between that point and 116 to the close of the Board—the closing price being 115⅞.

The lowest premium marked yesterday—115¾—is the lowest at which gold has been sold since Aug. 30, 1862. From that time onward the rise was gradual to the highest point. Immediately before that period the price ranged from 115⅞ on the 23d, to 115¼@115¾ on the 26th, 115½ on the 28th, to 116 on the 29th.

The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, yesterday, were $63,294,000, which, added to the $93,318,000 of the day before, gives $156,612,000 as the business of the Exchange for two of the days of last week, during which the greatest excitement prevailed. The business of yesterday will not be reported until Monday, but it is thought that it will prove fully as great as that of Friday, in which case the grand aggregate will be in the neighborhood of $220,000,000. It was stated yesterday that the purchasers of the day before were sellers to a great extent. The rush of business did not commence until 116½ had been reached, but thereafter the amount transacted must have been something enormous, for offers were heard on all sides of the "Ring" of lots from half a million to a million. At the low rates which thereafter prevailed, the "shorts" covered their transactions, and as this did not occupy much time, the excitement began to die out by 2:30 o'clock.

It was reported that a large number of bankers and brokers who were "long" of gold sold heavily yesterday, and thus aided materially to "bear" the already falling market. However this may be, it was evident that there were no "bulls" operating at least to any extent, and the brokers seemed inclined to let the course of gold take its own way. The presumed policy of the Secretary of the Treasury was freely discussed yesterday, and considerable anxiety was manifested to know whether the Government sales of gold next month would be continued or interrupted. It was expected that the plans of the Secretary in this respect would be fully disclosed by Monday. If the sales of gold are directed to continue as heretofore, the impression prevails that nothing can prevent another fall in the premium on Monday at the opening of the Exchange.

Importers are understood to have "discounted" the present state of affairs to a considerable extent, and are therefore in a better condition to stand up under the break in the gold market than they would otherwise have been. It is thought, however, that the present low prices will not to any great extent affect the business interests of the country. Merchants have for a long time been contracting with just such a state of affairs in view, and hence have not been surprised by the decline.

The Case of Captain Peabody—Interesting Testimony by a Sailor.

The examination in the case of Captain Peabody, and his three mates, Brady, Nolan and McDonald, belonging to the ship *Neptune*, charged with having treated the seamen under their command in a cruel manner during a recent voyage of the vessel from Liverpool to this port, was commenced before Commissioner Shields yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson conducted the case for the prosecution, Mr. Donohue being present for the defendants.

William Carter, one of the complainants, testified—Was a seaman on the *Neptune*; the first night out Nolan called me filthy names, and kicked me, and I went down bleeding like a bull, and then Brady struck me with a belaying-pin; about two weeks afterwards, one very cold night, I was at the wheel, when the Captain came to me and said, "what have you got on your hands," and I said "Mittens, Sir;" he said, with an oath, "Take them off;" he then hauled off and struck me on the mouth twice with his fist; at another time I was walking along deck; I had a sore foot, where a plank had fallen on it; the Captain said, cursing me, "Why don't you go along faster," and brought his foot down, smashing the nail on one of my toes with his heel; I went to the doctor, but the doctor said, "Go along, there's nothing the matter with you;" for two weeks there was not a day passed that the Captain did not beat me with a belaying pin, a strap, or something else; the second mate, Nolan, made me stand on my hands and head with my feet hanging over the top of the pigpen; one day Nolan put the rope round my neck, and said he would hang me, and choked me till my tongue came out; he also pricked my ears with a penknife, and made me take coal into my mouth and chew it; Captain Peabody called me a liar and a thief; the black boatswain gave the mate the penknife; McDonald hit me with a rope; when we left England we were getting plenty to eat; afterwards we were poorly fed.

The witness was cross-examined at some length, after which the case was adjourned until Monday.

The Druggists' Frauds.

Commissioner Shields received complaints, yesterday, against a number of druggists who are charged with having bought and sold smuggled oils. Warrants are issued against the following persons: Charles W. Purdy, No. 158 William-street; James S. Aspinwall, No. 86 William-street; John H. Hall, No. 218 Greenwich-street; Reuben Daniel, and Samuel G. McCottor, No. 58 Cedar-street. The accused were brought before the Commissioner and were held in $1,000 each to await examination.

A Novel Case of Swindling.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, Samuel Cox, of No. 47 Grand-street, was charged at the instance of John Dallas, of No. 920 Second-avenue, with fraudulently obtaining the sum of $100 from him, under somewhat singular circumstances. The complainant testified that on the 23d of December last, he saw an advertisement in the *Sun* purporting to come from Nettleton & Co., No. 23 Chambers-street, for a clerk who would be willing to pledge $100 as security for his honesty, and being at the time unemployed, he made application for the situation. He ascertained the prisoner was manager of the establishment, and an agreement was entered into by which the complainant was to be installed in the position at a salary of $15 a week as soon as he made the required deposit. The money was given into the hands of the prisoner, the conditions of the agreement were stated to a person named Gaffney, also employed in the office, and approved by him, and it was agreed that the complainant was to come to the office in ten days and begin his duties. At the end of that period he returned, but the office was shut and he was unable to obtain any information respecting the whereabouts of the prisoner. He further alleged that at the time Cox made the agreement with him he was on the point of leaving the city, and therefore could have no intention of executing it. The prisoner was arrested on Thursday last in this City, and upon examination yesterday was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

HEAVY BURGLARIES.

A Silk Establishment Rifled—Attempt on a Furnishing Store—Safe Blowing in Connecticut.

At 9:30 o'clock Friday evening Officer Skeese, of the Third Precinct, while trying the doors on his post, as required by the Police regulations, discovered that of No. 95 Reade-street to be unfastened. The house is occupied by Herman Feldmann, importer of French, Swiss and German silks, velvets and ribbons, and when the officer had entered and inspected the premises he found abundant evidence that the establishment had been thoroughly ransacked by burglars. Upon communication with the proprietor and a close examination of stock it was found that the burglars had got away with a large quantity of necktie silk valued at $2,500. From the appearance of things it seemed evident that the burglars had managed during the day to descend unseen to the sub-cellar, where they had secreted themselves until after the store was closed for the night, when they immediately commenced operations, and having made their selection from the stock, opened the Reade-street door from the inside. When the burglary was discovered they had probably been gone some time, so that the discovery of them or their booty will be extremely difficult.

During the same night another party of burglars were less fortunate in a foray upon the furnishing store of Robert Smith, No. 90 Nassau-street. In this case the marauders operated from the outside, and intended to make an entrance through the show window, which seems to have been protected only by the glass. They had partially cut out one of the large panes, when they were frightened away by some cause, and in their haste left behind them a large cotton hook, made for reaching the goods in the window from the street.

During the night of Thursday last a party of burglars, who were doubtless New-York experts, entered the store of M. Beers & Son, in Caldwell, Conn. Without wasting their energies upon any of the goods, they set to work upon the safe, which they blew open with gunpowder, and as a reward for their enterprise obtained $1,250 in currency and $600 in checks, with which they escaped without having been seen. The affair was reported yesterday at the Central Detective Office in this City, together with the information that a young man, who had been seen loitering around the premises for several days, is suspected of complicity in the crime. This person is now in this City, and the detectives are in search of him.

THE FLEISS CASE.

The Examination Continued—The Defendant's Books Still Missing.

Commissioner Osborn heard further testimony, yesterday, in regard to the case of William M. Fleiss, a wholesale liquor dealer, whose books were seized by Collector Bailey some time ago, on suspicion of fraudulent income returns to the Government. General Jackson appeared for the Government, and Hon. Samuel G. Courtney for the defendant. Collector Bailey was present during the proceedings, but was not produced on the witness stand. Assistant Assessor Heywood was recalled for the purpose of giving an explanation of his previous testimony. He produced the following warrant to show the authority under which he made the seizure of defendant's books:

> *The President of the United States of America to George B. Heywood, an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue:*
>
> Whereas, complaint on oath has been made by you before me, charging that you have reason to believe, and do believe, that a fraud upon the internal revenue has been and is being committed upon and by use of the premises No. 77 Broad-street and No. 37 South William-street, and that the account books, business papers and correspondence to be found on said premises will furnish evidence of the said alleged fraud;
>
> Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized, in the name of the President of the United States, to make search of the above mentioned and described premises, and to take possession of said account books, business papers and correspondence.
>
> Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
>
> GEORGE F. BETTS,
>
> U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of N. Y.
>
> E. Pierrepont, U. S. District Attorney.

Albert Daggett, Deputy Collector of the Thirty-second District, was subsequently introduced as a witness. He testified that he left defendant's book in charge of a revenue officer named Stevens. Mr. Jackson then offered to place in evidence a memorandum taken from the books belonging to the defendant. The Commissioner said he would accept the offer if the defendant could not show in whose possession the books were at present. Mr. Courtney asked leave to prove by the defendant that his books had been taken to No. 22 Bridge-street by revenue officers, and that he had no further knowledge of them. He cited the case of Blaisdel and Eckel in favor of allowing a prisoner to testify in his own behalf in the United States Courts. Objection was taken to his proposition, and was sustained by the Commissioner. The examination was afterwards adjourned until Friday next.

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Constitution.

At a regular meeting of McClellan Camp No. 1 Grand Army of the Constitution, held in Brooklyn on Friday evening last, there was a large attendance of the fraternity, and considerable business was transacted. General Graham was elected District Commander and duly installed into office. A member of the Camp gave notice to the Most Eminent Commander that at the next meeting he would introduce the following preamble and resolution for the consideration and action of the Camp, viz.:

Whereas, For the suppression of the late rebellion, men without party ties, and from patriotic motives, promptly responded to the call of the United States Government, and established its authority over the entire length and breadth of our land; that after the close of the war Congress refused to consider the claim of Democratic soldiers and sailors to official positions, and rejected those nominated by President Johnson, by which course the Republicans established a party line between the defenders of the country; therefore, the Democratic and Conservative soldiers and sailors of the Grand Army of the Constitution request the State Senators and Assemblymen to abolish all mongrel local commissions, but if any commissions are needed, that they be constituted on a Democratic basis, and that all Republicans now holding office be removed.

Eleven new members were initiated and sixteen others were proposed for membership, and referred to the appropriate Committee for examination as to qualification, &c.

It was then announced that a Convention will be held in the course of the ensuing month, when the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Constitution will be elected.

Cock Fighting in Brooklyn—The "Sport" Interrupted by Mr. Bergh.

Friday evening, at 10 o'clock, Detective Hudson Edwards, of Mr. Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with a squad of fifty policemen from the Forty-first and Forty-fourth Precincts, made a raid upon the saloon of the well-known James Giddings to prevent a cock fight which was to take place there, but the movements of the policemen were observed by some of the friends of the cock fighters, who gave immediate notice, and the doors and shutters of the saloon were fastened immediately. By the time the detectives and policemen had arrived everything was silent, and the cock fighters were peeping through the windows and doors of the saloon, and for more than an hour kept the policemen waiting in the wind and cold. They at last got discouraged and formed into ranks and marched to their station houses, leaving the cock fighters in the saloon rejoicing at their fruitless victory.

The Free Trade Subscriptions.

The Committee on Subscriptions appointed at the merchants' free trade meeting acknowledge the following contributions:

Stewart Brown	$5,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	500
C. H. Marshall	5,000	Naylor & Co.	500
Mahlon Sands	5,000	M. K. Jessup & Co.	500
B. B. Minturn	2,500	Babcock Bros. & Co.	500
B. H. Hutton	1,000	Alfred Pell	250
Arnold, Constable & Co.	1,000	Royal Phelps	250
H. W. Richmond	1,000	F. A. Hasenclever	250
Jackson S. Schultz	500	Henry Barbey & Co.	250
George Cabot Ward	500	Townsend & Montant	250
Thomas Holland	500	Kutter, Luckmeyer & Co.	250
John L. Griswold	500	John J. Cisco	250
Samuel McLean	500	James Tinker	250
William Lottimer	500	F. Schuchardt & Sons	250
F. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.	500	R. Irvin & Co.	250
Francis Cottinet	500	Escher & Co.	250
Anson Phelps Stokes	500	M. Morgan's Sons	250
H. W. T. Mali	500	Cash	650

A Committee on Subscriptions, consisting of fifty merchants, was appointed, only a few of whom have reported their collections.

Graduation of Bellevue College Medical Students—Commencement Exercises at the Academy of Music.

The eighth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place at the Academy of Music last evening. A large and brilliant assemblage was present on the occasion. Among the members of the medical fraternity in attendance were Professor Ward, Drs. Hammond, Stone of the Board of Health, Swinburne, Parker, Mott, Flint, Sayre and Doremus, of the New-York Medical College. Besides these were General Webb, President of the City College, Mr. Clarence A. Seward and Mr. Brennan. A programme of very interesting exercises was prepared for the Commencement, furnishing some fine music. An opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach, Chaplain of the College, after which the degree of M. D. was conferred on 140 graduating students, by Professor J. R. Taylor, President of the Faculty. An address was subsequently made to the graduates by Rev. Dr. Chapin, who told them, among other things, that the professional man was simply a working man, and that the conditions of success in the medical profession were the same as those demanded by the meanest artisan—strenuous, unremitting labor. The exercises concluded with an address by Samuel M. Tucker, M. D., of the graduating class.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Out of 18,000 English clergymen, all but 5,000 are said to be High Church.

The Presbyterians of Elizabethtown, Ky., use an Episcopal church, with the consent of the Bishop.

Bishop Lay has been succeeded by Dr. Pierce as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas.

The first Protestant public worship in Porto Rico was held in Ponce, Oct. 28, and attended by 200 persons.

A Baptist minister in Sweden has been arrested and fined for teaching a different creed from that in the Augsburg Confession.

Rev. Jonathan Sewell was the first to preach on the wharves of Portland to the seamen.

Rev. Isaac Willey, of Pembroke, N. H., fell on the ice a short time since, breaking his leg.

Rev. H. R. Timlow, of Massachusetts, has been invited to the Presidency of a new university on the line of the Pacific Railway.

An explosion of the gases used in a magic lantern exhibition, occurred recently in St. John's Church, Lowell, by which several were injured.

The Second Church of Hartford, Rev. E. P. Parker's, celebrated their two hundredth holiday Feb. 22.

The "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" of the East Saginaw Church, Michigan, have assumed the entire support of a teacher, now on her way to Kalgan, North China.

In Benton, Ark., there are three or four Union Churches, made up of people who were loyal during the war.

Rev. H. O. Whitney writes from Carlin, Nev., that he shall preach in a passenger coach until the schoolhouse is built.

Of 1,788 dissenting ministers in England, 450 had no specific education for their work.

Rev. Dr. Henry, of Hartford, formerly Chancellor of the New-York University, has accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn.

Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, of Princeton College, has been called to the pastorate of the High-street Presbyterian Church in Newark.

Professor Hengtenbesrg, of Berlin, estimated that only about three per cent. of the inhabitants of a city attend church regularly.

At Konzell, Sweden, there is a church built in 1016 A. D., and in Denmark one built in 1080 A. D.

The *Congregationalist* gives the latest and most touching illustration of that appreciative mind which thankfully receives the smallest favors—the case of a clergyman who, at a late ministerial gathering, gratefully acknowledged the parochial gift of "two pints of skim milk." Poor man; there must be very little cream to such a joke as that.

With reference to the Methodist Book Concern question, the *Advance* appropriately sings, "There is an odor of whitewash in the air."

There is to be a convention of representatives of all the Baptist colleges, &c., at Brooklyn in April.

A Baptist clergyman in Washington Territory has not seen another Baptist minister in six years.

The Church Extension Society of Philadelphia has spent $35,000 in the last three years in nursing young church enterprises in that city.

The Bishop of Long Island advocates the establishment of day schools for the children of his church.

Sunday study in the Naval Academy has been discontinued.

M. Ollivier says there are now 1,200 Roman Catholic priests who earn their livelihood by sweeping the streets or as cabmen.

The Methodist Church in New-Jersey has entered upon its first centennial anniversary, the first society of Methodists having been organized in Burlington, N. J., in 1770.

The *Christian Union* says that the Methodists have appropriated money for a mission in Utah, and have sent an agent there to explore the ground.

The Congregational clergy of Vermont have appointed Rev. A. W. Wild to complete the *Church History* left unfinished by Rev. Pliny H. White.

The number of additions to the Methodist ministry last year was 655; yet the supply is said to be inadequate to the need.

Rev. John G. Ames has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Springfield, Ohio, and has accepted the position of head of the House of the Evangelists, New-York.

The American Board of Foreign Missions want eight young men to fill professors' chairs in native colleges and seminaries, in Turkey, India and China.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., has been called to the pastorship of the First Unitarian Church, in Cambridge.

Bishop Simpson says that during the past year the M. E. Church has dedicated two churches *per day*, or 700 altogether.

The Russian organization making the clergy a caste, in which their functions were hereditary, has now been changed. For the future the children of the clergy will have to make a position for themselves.

Rev. J. H. Hartzell, D. D., has left the Church of the Messiah, in Buffalo, and assumed the pastorate of the Universalist Church at Albany, N. Y.

Rev. Mrs. Phebe A. Hanaford, who has been a pastor at both Hingham and Waltham, Mass., has accepted a call to the Universalist Church in New-Haven, at a salary of $2,500

Mr. Wallace Lippincott has bequeathed a grove, with sufficient funds to keep it in order, for the sole use of temperance and Sunday School societies connected with the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches south of Market street and east of Twelfth-street, in the city of Philadelphia.

The students of the Propaganda in Rome have lately held their annual "Academy of Languages," at which addresses were made in fourteen Asiatic and sixteen European languages by students from all parts of the world. The entertainment was repeated on three successive days.

The English Established Church has been at work in India but about fifty years. Its two missionary societies had, according to their last reports, over 87,000 native Christians, and nearly 40,000 children in school.

Weather Report.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 26—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	28
Portland	W.	Clear	19
Boston	N. W.	Clear	23
New-York	N. W.	Clear	30
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	34
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	32
Washington	N. W.	Hazy	30
Fortress Monroe	—	Cloudy	44
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	36
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	53
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	57
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	50
Oswego	W.	Clear	20
Buffalo	E.	Clerr	22
Pittsburg	S. W.	Sleeting	30
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	38
Louisville	S.	Clear	33
Mobile	S.	Clear	60
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	61
Key West	N. E.	Clear	64
Havana	N. E.	Clear	66

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 26—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Miss Kate Fearing, T. P. J. Goodard and wife, R. H. J. Goodard, W. H. Spears, W. L. Lingle, William Hannah, George W. James, Levi Dillon, Ellis Dillon. Robert Gray. H. F. Baldwin and wife, B. T. Marten, Max Maretzek, E. S. Nadell, G. N. N. Wells, Miss Wells, Henry A. Newland, James Burns, George, William, Alfred, Edward and Frederick Hanlon, Thomas Hanlon, Sr., Mrs. Hanlon and 3 children, Mr. Harding and son, L. Emanuel, Mr. Hutchinson, C. Bigland, L. H. Newton, James L. King, Alfred Gilbert, Philip Percy, Charles Carle and wife, James H. Golden, W. Lusk, Mr. Brancker, Mrs. J. D. Dunbar, Alexander Barrett, wife, 2 children and nurse, R. Turner, wife and 2 children, S. D. Jones, Mr. L. F. Dejoung and wife, William Harrison.

Feb. 26—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow.*—John Wilson, Mrs. Lambroso, Miss Lambroso, Mr. Lambroso, Jr. and two children, David Kemp, John Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Miss Janet O'Kane, Andrew Rowan, Sr., Andrew Rowan, Jr., John McNabb, Mrs. McNabb and 2 children, Miss Maria McDonnell, J. P. Cameron, C. G. Arden, Wm. Montgomery, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. Finch, F. Bechstein and son, D. A. Ripley, S. B. Ives, S. B. Ives, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Bonner, Wm. Beattie, G. Freeman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Strong, Mrs. and Miss Hide, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Killip, S. H. Brayton, L. M. Conine, G. H. Botsford, Alice R. Cone, W. R. Bunnell, S. H. Virgin, D. Perkins, G. McCarthy, Mrs. R. C. Rathbone, Frank Anderson, Miss Carrie Reddington, Mrs. and Miss Gilman, John Duff, G. W. Strange, J. V. Cockroft and wife, Mrs. H. W. Nelson, Miss Lewis, and 28 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—E. Gilbert, F. A. Townsend, John Reilly, L. Barber, C. H. Turner, E. P. Taylor, F. S. Jackson and lady, G. T. Coles, W. S. Mathieson and lady, F. P. Ruggles, W. S. Williams, Mrs. C. A. Adams and child, Chas. G. Baker and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—G. B. Millsand wife, G. L. Smith and wife, Mrs. Parrot and 2 children, C. Schwedtfeger, C. A. Keath, Miss M. Fagan, S. M. Davis, E. Barnard, Miss Emma Child, F. L. Gunn, J. Frank, Jno. G. Butler, G. H. McLaughlin, H. W. Sheldon, N. W. Barker, Chas. Barker, and 2 on the deck.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon sets.. 5 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate.. 8 09

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships England, (Br.,) Griggs, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Roxanna, (Br.,) Winters, Cardiff, &c., Henderson Bros.; Columbia, (Br.,) Dumbreck, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tybee, Delaney, San Domingo, Spofford & Tileston; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Bromwell & Co.; Mississippi, Hovey, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Shakespeare, (N. G.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Araldo, (Aust.,) Tarabochia, Barcelona, Slocovich & Co.; Wheatland, Burslev, Buenos Ayres, Dawley, Corners & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Schiltz, French, Marseilles, Ruger Bros.; Thos. Dallett, (Br.,) Blackert, Laguayra and Port Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Favorite, Duell, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Proteus, (Br.,) Dimmock, St. John, N. B., H. H. Swift & Co.; W. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; C. E. Pickering, Torrey, Ponce, P. R., Saml. L. Merchant & Co.; H. Porter, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Oriole, Huffard, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.; Louisa Wilson, Holt, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Somers & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Cienfuegos, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; William Allen, Grant, Sagua la Grande, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. Lee, Dixon, Barbados, B. J. Wenberg; E. B. Wharton, Consell, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; E. F. Meaney, Lewis, Philadelphia, N. B. Vandersmith; Harry Lee, Barrett, Philadelphia; S. E. Sawyer, Cushing, Gloucester.

Arrived.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse., &c., to Philips & Brown.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Leghorn 58 ds., with marble, rags, &c., and 3 passengers to Warren Ray & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 19, and has been 15 ds. north of Bermuda with strong variable winds. Feb. 19, lat. 38, lon. 72, passed several sticks of pine timber, apparently not long in the water.

Bark Waalstroom, (Dutch,) Dryver, Padang Nov. 2, with coffee to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 26, sighted St. Helena Jan. 6, and crossed the equator Jan. 19. in lon. 27 W. Has been 14 ds. N. W. of Bermuda with constant heavy gales.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsay, Puerto Cabello 14 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had heavy weather from lat. 33; was 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Eliza McNeil, (of Philadelphia,) Small, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and W. N. W. gales; passed Gibraltar Jan. 17.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Jamestown, Rogers, Monte Christi, via Fortress Monroe 26 ds., with mahogany, logwood, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Roena Arabel, Hyland, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. O. Edwards & Co.

Schr. Harry Lee, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. A. Griffiths, Foster, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Bullock, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Zullette, Kenzur, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, James, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Orlander Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Wm. Slater, Watts, Galveston 15 ds., with mdse. to C. W. Adams & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, McDonald, Dover, Del., 3 ds., with timber to Howe, White & Co.

Schr. Geo. Nevinger, Nevinger, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Barton, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Jas. McGee, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Ellsworth, Goff, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Brooklyn and England, for Liverpool; Celia, for London; Main, for Bremen; Columbia, for Glasgow; Tybee, for San Domingo; Victor, Mississippi and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship Wm. Tapscott, for London; barks Reindeer, for Barbados; Abbey Craig, for Matanzas; brig Fearless, for Cardenas.

Below.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, from Havana. Spoken on the 23d inst., off Cape May, by pilot boat No. 6.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Arr. steamship Aries, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—Arr. schr. Goernor Burton, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 24, A. M.—Arr. schrs. N. J. Miller, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Piscator, (Br.,) Woods' Hole, for Eastport.

Sld. steamer Alhambra; schrs. Carrie P. Rich, Laura T. Chester.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Adele Trudell, Philadelphia, for Boston; Tornado, New-York, for Portland; Billow Rockland, for New-York.

25th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. St. Croix, Georgetown, S. C., for Boston; Alaska, New-York, for ——; bark Wayfarer, New-York, for Boston; schr. William H. West Marblehead, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—Arr. Br. ship Almira, Antwerp; schrs. Amenia, Philadelphia; L. Q. C. Wishart, New-York; S. T. Baker, Baltimore; Dirigo, Boston; Daniel Williams, New-York.

Cld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; Fannie, Baltimore; brigs Sophia, Genoa; Peter Carey, (Br.,) Dublin; schrs. Senator Grimes and Philip, Jacksonville; J. H. Stickey, New-York.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb 26.—The schr. George A. Pierce, with a cargo of bone dust, is ashore near Monomoy, Cape Cod.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The bark Charles Bevens went ashore in Coose Bay, Oregon, on the 18th of February, and became a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Annetta—Schr., 22 ds. from Messina for Boston, Jan. 17, in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Orchid—Br. bark, from Demerara for Cadis, was signalized Feb. 6, lat. 25, lon. 58.

Corsetta—Schr., 9 ds. from Sagua for Portland, Feb. 23, lat. 39 30, lon. 72 38.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 26.—The steamship Westphalia, from New-York, arrived here to-day at 6:30 A. M.

HAVRE, Feb. 26.—The steamship Bellona, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
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AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
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